BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1825. No. 1818.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services, to a Ball and Supper, at Parell House on Monday the 25th April, at 9 o'Clock.

KEITH A. JACKSON,
A. D. C.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 8th Instant,
AN Invoice of Stationery imported per Regalia, consisting of Plain and Gilt Letter paper and best Yellow quills.

AND

Two Cases of Purified Epsom Salts.
Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 8th Instant,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
THREE CAPITAL YOUNG
Arab Horses,
Belonging to a Merchant
A PAIR OF CAPITAL
Deccan Horses,
A SERVICEABLE
Buggy Horse
AND
A CAPITAL
Chesnut Saddle Horse

14 Hands High, 6, years old, is an excellent Parade or Lady's horse warranted sound, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to sea.

Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 8th Instant,
THE Remainder of an Invoice of Medicines and Perfumery.

Several Casks of Bengal Ghoracko.
Glass & Earthenware, Cooking Utensels, Dispense Table and Cupboards, Camp Canteen, Tables, Chairs, Biddit, &c, belonging to a family returning to Europe.

AND

A Long Boat in good Condition.
Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday 15th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
BRITTANNIA METAL
CURRY DISHES,
TEA POTS,
TABLE, DESSERT AND TEA SPOONS
(2) Meadows Street 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday the 19th Inst.
AN Invoice of Gentlemen's most Fashionable Paget, Governor, and Gloster shape.

BLACK HATS.

Made by Laughlen and Son, and imported on the Regalia. The cases will be open till the day of Sale for Gentlemen to select from who will be charged the average of the Auction Price.

(2) Meadows Street 6th April 1825

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
AN Invoice of Elegantly Cut Glass, Consisting of Dessert Plates and Dishes, Decanters, Jugs, Sugar Basons, Salts Muffineers, large and small Goblets and Tumblers, Wine, Claret, and Liqueur Glasses, Green and White Finger Glasses &c.

Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

A BRASS SEXTANT . .	Rs.	100
EBONY QUADRANT . .	"	20

CHARTS of the different parts of the Indian, Ocean, China Sea and Cape of Good Hope.

BILLS OF LADING.

Arrowsmith's last new Map of India, 5 by 8 feet on Rollers or in Cases each Rs. 100.

Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A VERY SUPERIOR
SET OF
BRASS MOUNTED
CURRICLE HARNESS
MADE TO ORDER
PRICE RS. 400
Meadows Street 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
LARGE and small Bedsteads and Matrasses, Couches, Breakfast, Dining Tables, Card, Sofa, and Dressing Ditto, Chairs, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Teepoys, Tea Caddies, Chests of Drawers Looking Glasses, Work stands, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Screens and China Mats.

Cut Glass Dessert Service,
China Breakfast Set, . . .
Dinner Set of Queens Ware,
Tutaneg Dish Covers, . .
Elegantly framed Sporting and other Pictures.

Meadows Street, 6th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CHEST of Elegant English plate nearly new Consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert forks, Soup Ladles, fish Knives, Milk Sugar and Marrow Spoons, Sallad Forks, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Butter knwes, Salt cellars, Tea Pot, Sugar bason, Butter Pot Hot water Plates &c.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes, Tea Kettle, waters, Table Ring Bread Baskit, Bottle Stands &c.

(2) Meadows Street, 6th April, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE is removed from Bakehouse Lane, to Military Square No. 3.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE
6th April 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Monday next the 11th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE
NEAR GOVALLIA TANK
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
OF
Colonel Wm. Brook's
ABOUT TO RETURN TO ENGLAND
CONSISTING OF

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass, Queens, and China Ware, Wall Shades, Lamps, &c. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Persian and Cambay Carpets, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Set Plated Mounted Carriage Harness, [illegible]ne Saddles, and Bridles, with a few Palanquin's.

N. B. The Sale will commence at 11 o'Clock precisely.—The Articles may be [illegible] on and after Saturday next.

☞ Sent for Approval,

Bombay, 6th April 1825.

BILLS ON ENGLAND

FOR a small sum at 30 days, three and Six months. Enquire at FRAM[illegible]E CAWAJEE'S Office.

Bombay, 6th April 1825.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
WILL SAIL ON THE 17TH INST.
HER CARGO BEING ALL ENGAGED
The
Brig Bridget
410 TONS PER REGISTER
James Leslie
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a Surgeon and has good accommodation for Passengers.

AND

FOR LONDON
WILL SAIL ON THE 25TH INST.
THE SHIP
England
A REGULAR TRADER
440 TONS PER REGISTER,
John Reay
COMMANDER.

FOR Passage by the former, and Freight or Passage by the latter Vessel, apply to the respective Captains on the Esplanade near the Apollo Gate, or to RITCHIE STEUART and CO.

A Medical Gentleman Returning to Europe who would undertake the Duties of the Ship, would find this an eligible Conveyance.

Rampart Row, 6th April 1825.

For Passage to London,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
The fine strong, new Coppered Ship
REGALIA,
BURTHEN 400 TONS
Alexander Henning,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will sail on the 25th April, for passage only apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 6th April 1825.

FOR
PENANG, MALACCA, & SINGAPORE,
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
F L Y,
100 TONS,
To sail on, or before the 15th Inst.

FOR Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1825.

For Freight or Passage
TO ENGLAND
THE SHIP
Abberton,
OF 500 TONS
Capt. Lucas Percival,
(Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,)

MAY be expected to arrive here in all this month, and will be dispatched for England without delay.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO., where a Plan of the Accomodations may be seen.

(3) Bombay, 6th April 1825.

FOR FREIGHT
TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Gloriozo,
J. PATERSON COMMANDER
Will Sail positively on the 10th Inst.
APPLY
TO
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1825.

નોલ•શ્રી• મયરાજ•તથા
શ્રી•કલકતાનો•જોઈયે•
જલદી•ચાલનારૂ•વાંકાંણ

કિક•નાંમે•ગલોરીઓનો•કમેન
ડર•જાંન•પાટરશંન•કિ•વાંકાંણ
તારીખ•૧૦ મી•આપરેલ•
આવતા•મહીનાંનીકિ•જરૂર•કંક
રાશે•કિ•બાબત•પુછવું•હોકિતો
મીશી અરશ•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરી
આની•કંમપનીને•તાંકાં•જાજ
ને•પુછે*

તા૦ ૬ ઠી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૫

AT THE
GODOWNS
of
MESSRS.
Alexander Mackintosh and Co.
THE FOLLOWING WINES ARE ON SALE

FINE Old London particular Madeira (Branded Keirs and Co.) 700 Rs. Pipe, ditto London Market very high flavoured and much admired. . Rs. 500

London market of another vintage full body & sound wine. " 350

Old London Partlcular Teneriffe (Carpenters and Co.) imported two years ago in the Triumph. . . . . " 300

Teneriffe (Carpenter & Co.) another vintage. . . . . " 250

A few half Butts, of good Sherry. . . . . " 350

And in Bottle Gledstane and Co's. Port Wine at Rupees 22 per dozeu.

Pale Sherry. . . " 22

Sandeman and Cos. Claret (the same as Sneyd's and from the Vineyards of Barton Guetrer & Co.) . . . . " 40

Clarets from other houses. "20 to 30

A few half Chests remaining of Field and Sons Pale Bucellas at Rupees 20 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 6th April 1825.

Advertisement.

A MIDDLE Aged Man, wishes for a Situations as Steward of a Ship having been in the above Capacity for a mumber of years &c. has no objection to take Charge of Children to England, or to attend on Ladies or Gentlemen. A letter addressed to W. G. at Messrs. HIGGS & BRIGGS, Bombay, will be thankfully attended to.

Bombay, 6th April 1825.

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1825. No. 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MARCH, 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 102 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, nominating Captain Jameson of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry to the charge of the Commissariat attached to the Commissioner in the Deckan, on his late visit to the Southern Mahratta Country, between the 3d of November 1824 and the 24th January 1825 inclusive.

No 103 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant Colonel Staunton C. B. Commanding the Fort of Ahmednuggur &c. &c. a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th March, 1825.

No. 104 of 1825.---Referring to the General Order of the 26th of July 1823, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following new distribution of doolies to be kept in Store at the principal stations on this Establishment, being an increase of twenty doolies on the former Establishment.

For Booj	60	Doolies
" Rajcote	40	"
" Deesa	50	"
" Baroda	60	"
" Malwa field Force	100	"
" Poonah Division	240	"
" Surat Division	130	"
" Presidency Division including the Northern and Southern Concan	280	"
Total	960	

Bombay Castle, 25th March, 1825.

No. 105 of 1825.---The Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie, dated Booj, 25th December 1824, appointing Lieutenant Macan of the 5th Regiment N. I to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the Regiment, until the pleasure of his Excellency the Commander in Chief be known.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1825.

No. 106 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Division order by the late Lieutenant Colonel D. Prother C. B. dated Baroda, 30th December 1824, appointing Captain J. B. Dunsterville to the charge of the Commissariat department at that station from the 1st January, in consequence of Captain Snodgras's departure.

No. 107. of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant F. N. B. Fortune, of the 12th Regiment N. I. to be Adjutant, performing at the same time the duties of Quarter Master and Interpreter.

Bombay Castle, 26th March. 1825.

No. 108 of 1825.---Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis C. B. 9th Regiment of N. I. is appointed to command the Surat Division of the Army until the arrival of a Major General on the Hon'ble Company's Staff from England, or until further Orders.

No. 109 of 1825---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a district Order by Major Byne, dated Kairah, 5th January last, appointing Captain Graham, Barrack Master at the station, to take charge of the Executive Engineer's department, during the absence of Captain Remon. The latter Officer will immediately return to his station.

Bombay Castle, 28th March, 1825.

No. 110 of 1825.---The Governor in Council confirms an Order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, authorizing the Native Regiments and Details at Poonah to entertain the field Establishment of Puckaulies until the rains set in.

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1825.

No. 111 of 1825.---Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, that all Officers returning to India from furlough are to furnish themselves from the Secretary at the India House with a Certificate and Shipping order of the following Forms Nos. 1 and 2 before their embarkation, and that no Officer will be permitted to do duty, or receive pay, until he shall produce such Certificate.

No. 1.

These are to Certify that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to to the East Indies have permitted———— *to return to his duty on their Military Establishment at their Presidency of*———— *in the East Indies, without prejudice to his rank. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at the East India House, in London, this*———— *day of*———— *in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty*————

No. 2.

No.

East India House London———— *the*————

It is ordered that Captain———— *Commander of the*———— *do receive on board the said ship*———— *and carry*———— *to India, affording*———— *all needful accommodations in the voyage*———— *paying the expense of*———— *passage, and the Company being at no charge thereby.*

Examined————

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1825.

No. 112 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions be made, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Prother C. B.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hogg, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Prother deceased. Date of Rank 19th March, 1825.

Senior Major Archibald Robertson, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Hogg promoted. Do. do.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain W. Gordon to be Major, Lieutenant J. F. Molesworth to be Captain, and Ensign J. Davies to be Lieutenant, in succession to A. Robertson promoted ---Date of Rank 19th March, 1825.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER. MARCH 12.

FRAUDULENT AND DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MR. EDITOR,

The official advice from General Mathews of the reduction of Bednore, dated the 28th of January, reached Bombay on the 17th of April, and not before. Letters had been previously received from him, dated so late as the 27th of March, but not one of them communicated any agreements entered into with Hyat Sahib!

It is most important to detail the operations that led to the surrender of Bednore, according to Mathews's account of the 28th of January. The enemy, on the General's march towards the Ghauts, formed his army, and had what the enemy called an engagement. We drove them before us and proceeded eleven miles the first day;—in two more marches we reached the foot of the ghaut;—the enemy abandoned the fort of Ussengany, but were in force at Ussengany barrier, which was defended by 11 pieces of cannon from 12 to 4 pounders.—We lost this day in killed and wounded near 70 men:—the place was evacuated in the course of the night. A party was pushed forward on the following day to attack a second barrier having nine guns, two miles up the hill, which was carried with the loss of 7 or 8 killed and wounded. From the second barrier to the top of the ghaut was almost one continuance of batteries, with cannon and breastworks. The 15th Battalion, which was foremost in the several parts of the conflict, was rewarded with the honor of taking the fort of Hyder Ghur, at the top of the ghaut. Our loss during the day was 50 killed and wounded. The enemy had 1,5000 sepoys & 15,000 peons, and 60 pieces of cannon: being panic-struck by the gallantry of this action, he abandoned the valley of Hyder Nuggur, and there remained in the fort only Hyat Sahib with 350 of our sepoys who had been taken by Tippoo in the Carnatic, and 1,000 men. Captain Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in irons, was released by Hyat Sahib on the * 26th of January, and sent to the General to propose terms, which were to deliver up the fort and country, and to remain under the English as he was under the Nabob; to which, in order to save time, the General consented, but told Captain Campbell he should march early the next morning.—He moved forward accordingly, and was received into the fort by the sepoys who had been made prisoners.---We therefore occupied Bednore on the 27th. Mathews reported in this letter, that three different parties of the enemy were marching against him, to the amount of 14,000 horse and 20,000 foot, including 6000 regular sepoys.---He repeated this information in a letter dated the 1st of April, urgently soliciting reinforcement.---" without which) he added in one of his letters) it will be next to a miracle if I can preserve my footing."

* Macleod, in his statement, says in the night between the 27th and 28th, and on this evidence I stated, in my last that Bednore was surrendered on the 28th but by Mathews's account it must have been on the 27th.

The Bombay Government again remarked on the system of reserve so studiously maintained by General Mathews, in whatever related to his agreements and proceedings with Hyat Sahib —"that the most obvious conclusion was that he was a prisoner of war—that he had not in any of his letters given any account of the proceedings with Hyat Sahib subsequent to the surrender of Bednore, or of the large treasure found there, or of the manner in which he disposed of them, or of the other important circumstances stated in our Minutes of the 27th of March—we are therefore fully confirmed in the justice of the observations we then made regarding his suppression and concealment of facts so necessary to be made known to us."

In this state of ignorance of the nature of our connection with Hyat Sahib, the Bombay Government received on the 28th of May, advices from the Chief and factors, announcing that three days after they left Bombay they spoke the Bombay Grab, and were by her informed that Bednore had been retaken by Tippoo Sultan.—They proceeded to Goa, where the Chief, Mr. Sibbald, had an interview with Hyat Sahib, who stated that had General Mathews but appeared in the field at the head of 4000 men and a small train of artillery, a few miles distant from Bednore, every attempt of the enemy's would have been baffled, and cast the severest censure upon the conduct and behaviour of our officers.---Bednore was retaken on the 3d of May.

In a subsequent letter from the chief and factors, copies of three agreements or grants made by Mathews to Hyat Sahib were forwarded, which had been obtained at Tellicherry from that native.

The first cowle stipulated, that Hyat Sahib was immediately to deliver up every fort under his charge to the English. If he conducted himself in this business to the General's satisfaction, every thing and every power were promised to him that he could desire. It may fairly be presumed, from Mathews having confined Hyat Sahib in irons (according to Macleod's testimony), that he failed in giving the General the satisfaction required in the capitulation. Matters, however, were soon compromised, and the General, as the Bombay Government remarked "passing "from one extreme of violence to another, executed the instrument dated 30th of January, "and Hyat Sahib, without performing his part "of the condition, and with his mind inflamed "and alienated from us by such unjust treatment, "was invested with the entire management of "the province, and the direction of the revenues, "with unbounded authority. A large treasure "was also surrendered to him on the plea of its "being his private property; a circumstance regarding which the General had been totally "silent in his advices to us. But we can have "no doubt that the treasure was public Government treasure. It is not usual under Indian "Governments, and least of all under Hyder's, "for rich subjects to keep their own treasures, "exposed to the rapacity of their sovereings; "but on the contrary to conceal them with the "utmost care and caution; we cannot, therefore, "believe that the numerous chests of treasure "found in the public durbar at Bednore were the "private property of Hyat Sahib, &c.

"We shall consider, further, what is to be "done regarding Hyat Sahib, when we receive "advices of the situation of affairs upon the "coast. The General in these grants, and especially in the last dated 15th of February, "seems to have had the aggrandizement of Hyat "Sahib more in his view than the honour or interest of the Company:---he had no right "whatever to make any addition to the capitulation, or to enter into any new agreements subsequent to the surrender of Bednore without "authority from us, &c. &c.

Such were the origin and termination of this ill-fated acquisition; and with it terminated every obligation in the Company to fulfil the stipulations, of a territorial character, contained in what is termed the "formal treaty," dated the 15th February 1783; that instrument, however, can be considered as nothing more than a grant of the territories of Bednore in farm to Hyat Sahib, subject to the confirmation of the Government. It consists of 13 articles, the two last run thus.

"In case of any accident to Hyat Sahib I promise, in the name of the Company, that his family wife, children, &c. shall be under the immediate protection and care of the English Company."

"*On consideration of a faithful discharge of his duty, and that the revenues of the country be forthcoming in as ample a manner as when he managed the kingdom for Hyder*, I do agree that he receive for the expenses of his household, and in lieu of all other charges whatever for any thing appertaining thereto, annual sum of 120,000 Pagodas, or in proportion to the annual rent, received under the sum of a medium of the years that the country has hitherto been under his charge; and *this sum I do ONLY fix until the pleasure of the Hon'ble Company be known*."

Can any doubt exist in respect to the nature of that transaction? The country from which the revenue was to be forthcoming, and on which the sum of Pagodas 120,000 was chargeable, having been retaken by Tippoo, the agreement was cancelled by an event beyond the control of the Government. But suppose Bednore had continued a British possession to this hour, and the Government of Bombay had declined to confirm that agreement, an option the exercise of which was expressly reserved to its discretion in this "formal treaty," would Hyat Sahib have had any ground to complain of the measure? Suppose, again, the agreement had been confirmed, and Hyat Sahib continued in the management of the country to the time of his death, will any one contend that his personal nett income was to have been 120,000 Pag. a year, or Rs. 40,000 or £5000 sterling a month? Out of that sum the revenue charges of the country, yielding fifty lacs of Rupees, were as it appears to me, to have been defrayed, his receipts were to be proportioned to the rent he realized, and paid on an average of former years.---He was by the 4th art. to take upon him the Civil Government of the country, in as full a manner as he enjoyed it before he resigned his charge to the English. Did he enjoy a net annual salary of 120,000 Pag. as Phoozdar of Bednore under Hyder Alli?

The Bombay Government having provided for the administration of the country the moment they heard of its reduction, it is obvious that, even if they had had the opportunity of acting on the optional clause in the last article of the agreement, they never would have confirmed an instrument negotiated under such questionable circumstances---negotiated after Hyat Sahib had been imprisoned. It was impossible that Hyat Sahib could have been continued in the management of the conquered territories, in the face of complaints made of his cruel and oppressive administration under the British, short as it was.---Hyat Sahib himself abandoned every expectation of a fulfilment of so preposterous a stipulation, that he was to receive a net income of a £60,000 during life as Ex-Governor of Bednore. That he possessed a strong personal claim on the liberality and protection of the Company I fully admit. The conduct observed towards him in those respects must form the subject of my next letter. In the mean time I proceed to expose the fallacious foundation on which the narrative of FACTS detailed in page 308 in number 11 of the Oriental Herald is built.

In order that the British public may become acquainted "with the manner in which the East "India Company conduct themselves towards "the Native princes of the East, *whom they first "persuade by fair promises to throw themselves "on their protection, and then abandon to all the "horrors of despair*, A NARRATIVE OF FACTS is "given to enable his readers to judge of the me"rits of the case for themselves. Divide et impera "has been the policy of all invaders. The ne"cessity of this policy was much felt in the war "with Tippoo Sultan; it was considered of the "highest importance to detach from his party "any of the powers of the Mysore; and in Ja"nuary 1783 Hyat Sahib, who held the city and "province of Bednore, with its dependencies, as "subah under Hyder Alli, and after his death "under his son Tippoo Sultan (for about one "month) entered into negotiations with General "Mathews, who commanded the Company's for"ces in that quarter, and who engaged, that if "Hyat Sahib would conduct himself to the sa"tisfaction of the General, every thing should be "preserved to him that he could desire.

"Hyat Sahib, reposing with implicit faith in "the character of the East India Company and "the English Nation, accordingly delivered up "his terriories, his troops, and forts, to this Ge"neral, who in acknowledging *this voluntary re"signation* in a letter of the 30th of January in "the same year, says, 'The friendship you have "shewn to the English, by joining to them your "troops, and delivering up the forts of the pro"vince of Bednore, and every thing that was un"der your management, deserves every acknow"ledgment that the English can bestow.'

"Notwithstanding these solemn engagements, "however, the prince could not preserve even his "private property from plunder on the advance "of the English Army! Can it be endured that "a monopolizing Company of traders shall vio"late the most sacred treaties, enlarge their ter"ritories, and advance their revenue, at the ex"pense of a prince whose too confiding ancestor "had become the dupe of others, from his high "veneration for the British name? *When a prince "ruling in his own country* VOLUNTARILY RESIGNS "his power into the hands of supposed friends, on "the faith of their solemn assurances of support "and protection, we cannot sufficiently express "our abhorrence of those who would *first per"suade* another to confide in their honor, and "then abandon him and his descendants in the "hour of need."

The whole of this effusion is a tissue of misrepresentations. It was necessary, for the purpose of deceiving his readers throughout the subsequent details connected with Hyat Sahib, and his descendants, that the basis of the calumny should be as unfounded as the superstructure which the writer meant to rear. The first object, then, was to maintain, at all hazard, that the surrender of Bednore was "voluntary;" that it was acquired by solemn promises, iniquitously broken by us. What is the fact? We were at war with Hyder Alli. In the prosecution of that war, to "persuade" or to "detach" Hyat Sahib by fair promises to throw himself on our protection, however justifiable, was never *once* thought of,---he was forced to capitulate by a series of defeats.---The relief of Colonel Humberston in Malabar, where he was to have been reinforced, was the first object prescribed in General Methews's instructions —the invasion of Hyder Alli's dominions in Canara and Mysore was to be ultimately prosecuted. Soon after the General's leaving Bombay, however, the Government heard of the death of Hyder Alli. Mathews was in consequence directed to undertake the reduction of Bednore. He obeyed his orders, though against his judgment---advanced and fought every inch of his way from the foot to the top of the ghaut. His account of his operations I have already given.

Macleod states "that *after* Hyat Sahib's "army was beaten on the 26th of January, and "the Ghauts so surprizingly carried on the 27th "he took the resolution to capitulate with us. "He himself alleged, that he intended to sue for "our friendship long before, and this, I believe, "is partly true; *but our beating his troops and "forcing his passes was necessary to bring him to "a decision*.

Mr. Stewart, the commissary, in a letter dated the 16th of February, conveys a serious charge of a crime committed by Hyat Sahib against our native brokers at Bednore, "the "evening before we got possession of Bednore, "at a time he knew *that every prospect of "defeating* us was at an end."

Now if this be "a voluntary surrender," I know not what a conquest or a compulsory capitulation is.---And what evidence is there that these cowles were negociated with a "Prince ruling in his own country?" They are addressed to "Hyat Sahib, Jematdar.---But "the prince could not preserve even his own "private property from plunder on the ad- "vance of the English army. It has been "stated that *the troops* of General Mathews, "in taking possession of Bednore, *had plun- "dered Hyat Sahib of all his private proper- "ty, and his loss* from this cause alone *was "immense.*" This again is not true. Mathews at first told the troops that the treasure should be prize---he subsequently restored the whole to Hyat Sahib---the army complained that he had sacrificed their interests---Mathews justified the measure, by contending that it was the private property of Hyat Sahib---the Bombay Government maintained that it was public Government property---and Hyat Sahib, when that unfortunate General could not exculpate himself from the charge, complained, not that the Government or the army had robbed him, but that Mathews "had plundered him of all his riches." Now, however unsatisfactory this evidence may be in other respects, it is complete and decisive in one direction,---in falsifying the statement published in the Oriental Herald.

Here, sir, I will again pause, and challenge a comparison of these facts with the details contained in the Oriental Herald. Bednore is reduced---a large quantity of treasure is captured---a large amount of revenue is due---and treaties entered into t---that conquest is wrested from the British before the East India Company or the Government of Bombay are possessed of the slightest information of the extent to which the national faith was pledged, though we had held undisturbed possession of the place for two months---a Civil Government was appointed to take charge of the public interests in those conquests, and of the revenue the Company might be entitled to under the Treaty with Hyat Sahib, not a rea of which was ever received. What were the instructions prescribed for the guidance of the Committee, in addition to those given to Macleod?

"It is necessary to acquaint you) the com- "mittee were informed) that the city of Bed- "nore was surrendered upon a treaty or capitu- "lation made with Hyat Sahib the Gover- "nor, the conditions of which have not yet "been communicated to us by General Ma- "thews. From this prelude you will understand "that your authority and Government in the "city and province of Bednore will be limit- "ed and subject to conditions. Every step we "proceed we feel the want of the treaty to "guide us in our instructions to you; but it "will be necessary, on every account, that you "observe great delicacy and prudence with "regard to Hyat Sahib. His assistance may "be of the most material benefit in equipping "the army; and we are bound in good faith to "observe terms with him as long as he shall "abide by his part of the agreement. You will "therefore cautiously avoid giving him any "just cause of offence, and assume no more "authority than is warranted to the Company "by the Treaty. You may with propriety, "upon the plea of ascertaininig our mutual "rights, demand from Hyat Sahib the inspec- "tion of the original agreement and correspon- "dence with General Mathews, of which you "will take copies, and transmit the same to us "with all expedition." Can there be proof "more decisive of the great caution and anxiety manifested by the Government that "fair pro- mises"---the national faith---should be religiously preserved in whatever manner it might have been even unauthorizedly pledged by a British officer, of whose proceedings in that respect, they were entirely uninformed?

I am, &c.
VINDEX

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Madras March, 24th 1825.

SIR,

It has been said, that we Mulls arrogate to ourselves a degree of consequence in the scale of civilized Indian society, that ill becomes us. Detraction is the offspring of envy, and envy the constant attendant on superior merit and brilliant acquirements.

It must be allowed, that by the all-governing principle of seniority, our presidency ranks first: while the courtly rules and regulations which have so long distinguished the organization of our society, above that of any other European community in the Hon. Companys dominions, gives us most decidedly the right of example.

It is understood here, that although Calcutta has much improved by various attempts at imitation, it is still far behind; and that Bombay is at least fifty years minus in the scho of Anglo-Oriental-Ultra refinement.

This state of barbarism is much to be lamented, and I should have addressed myself to the Bengalies, but there is really no hope of people who tell you they live in palaces, under the patronage of a Governor General and a Bishop, with a long list of Counsellors, secretaries and presidents of Boards &c. &c. Besides which they presume so much on the gentility of their slender drumstick legs,* there is no reasoning with them.

The Ducks I understand are not so self sufficient and are willing to receive instruction. I shall therefore offer a few rules for them to begin with; and as they are easily acquired by persons of the meanest capacity, I shall expect a rapid improvement; of which you will be good enough to report progress, when a second series shall be forthcoming.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

All the old fashioned nonsense of friendship, feeling, effection, sympathy, animation &c. is entirely exploded—The words themselves may some-times be useful, but should always he spoken in a low voice, as to a third persons they are fair game for redecule.

RULE 1ST.

All military uniform unless accompanied by staff embroidery is most decidedly plebeian.

RULE 2D.

Although a white feather in birds indicates the dunghill breed, when transplanted from the rump of a cock to a mans head, reverses its signification; and has a wonderful game effeet.

RULE 3D.

It is the height of presumption, for any gentleman not in the civil service, or on the staff, to ask a lady to dance.

RULE 4TH.

Ladies may give a slight inclination of the head to officers of marching Regiments, answer questions with monosyllables and half a smile—Shou'd the Officer be above the rank of Captain or have some prospect of a staff appointment, the lady may give a full smile, and make some remarks on the weather.

RULE 5TH.

Gentlemen in the civil service are in general worthy free conversation, but a mofussel Judge, Collector or Register, appears to great disadvantage when in company with plain coats of the presidency. The cut of their dress is rather vulgar, and their manners in general disgustingly English.

RULE 6TH.

In a fashionable evenings drive, be sparing in the notice you take, even of your most intimate friends; and unless they are very high in office; snore them full in the face with a stiffness of manner which may say as plain as words, "*pray who the devil are you?*" This sort of conduct is sure to stamp you as a very superior person, and is unquestionably the first principle of good breeding, or what is generally understood by stylish deportment.

I shall not add any more at present, as in the begining of civilization we ought not attempt too much at once.

Yours
POLIO,

N. B.—With regards to Merchants and Agents &c. out of the service, we have some new regulations in contemplation; as ladies are frequently much puzzled between rank and riches how to conduct themselves.

* The celebrated beau B.—, on being requested to give an Oxford student the benefit of his advice and example, to fit him for the court: with a supercilious glance at his person and at his head, and observed, there was no possibility of making a gentleman out of a fellow with calves to his legs.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London..6 mo's 1s. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 108 *a* 116 ditto,
According to Registry.

CORRESPONDENT.

Our correspondent M. N. may expect to see his useful information to travellers in the Deccan in our night; it having arrived too late for present publication.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1825.

Feeling it an imperative duty to give the greatest circulation possible, to defences called forth by public accusations; we republish a reply to the Oriental Herald, which appeared in the Bombay Courier under the signature Vindex.

We are happy to state, that the late disturbances to the northward occasioned by the refractory Coolies, have now wholely subsided; the terrified inhabitants have returned to their respective employments in a state of security, and every thing has resumed its wonted tranquility, which, from the measures adopted by the local authorities, promises to be of a permanent nature.

It is now about a century and a half since Bombay became an English settlement; during which period, notwithstanding its fine harbour and local advantages for commerce, it has been of little importance to the Company, excepting, as a sort of watch tower to the western coast of India. Whether from the constant ferment in which Malwa and the Deccan were embroiled, the nature of the surrounding population, or the narrow views of

former governors, it is not our intention to inquire. But till very lately so unconnected did the establishment and all its interests appear with those in other parts of the Company's territores, that a settlement on the coast of Africa could scarcely have been a subject of less consideration.

This period has at last come to a close; and by degrees Bombay is extending her influence over that part of the Indian continent, which, geographically belongs to, and ought long since to have been under her control.

That the mercantile importance of Bombay should keep pace with the extension of her political influence, is a consequence, which, must naturally follow; and it is no very extravagant assumption of prophetic skill to predict, that, in proportionas Malwa and the Deccan recover under the mild policy of British Government from the effects of anarchy and tyranical oppression, Bombay must rise to a degree of importance only second to the seat of the Supreme Government.

Till very lately, all intercourse with the upper provinces of Hindoostan, was from necessity through Bengal. The roads through the western parts of India were but little known, and altogether impassible; and from causes equally powerful, Madras monopolized all intercourse with most parts of the country south of the Narbuddah.

These barriers to the progress of Bombay, have nearly disappeared, and must open a new channel to commercial enterprize equally beneficial to the country and the interests of this presidency. The road to the northward although still capable of great improvement, is now perfectly safe, and passable for wheel carriages, so that for the last two or three years, supplies have been sent ftom Bombay to the northern parts of Rajpootanah as cheap, and we believe on many occasions at less expense, than from Calcutta; and certainly much fresher. The average passage of stores from thence being little short of six months; whereas even in the present state of the roads, goods can be conveyed from Tankaria Bunder to the same stations in three.

The advantages also to persons returning to Europe from the upper provinces by the way of Bombay are very great, though not generally known. In the first place the passage is much shorter and infinitely cheaper. The tedious and often dangerous navigation of the Ganges is avoided, and the still more hazardous navigation of the Hoogly from Calcutta to the sand heads; which, has been justly stamped from the numerous melancholy casualties which annually occur, the most dangerous part of an English voyage.

By embarking at Bombay, a traveller not only escapes all these dangers, but has an opportunity of seeing more of India. In his journey he will pass through a beautiful country unlike what he has been accustomed to: and which must add considerably to his store of pleasure and information. His voyage is begun in a fine open sea, without the anxiety of working down a dangerous river, where, sands and rapids frequently baffle the skill of the most experienced seamen, and subject him to the loss of property if not of life.

To every one acquainted with Indian affairs it must appear evident, that, one of the primary causes of opulence in our own provinces to the eastward has been, the enterprising spirit of the English agents, and manufacturers supported by them, in their exertions to improve and increase the produce of the country for the European markets.

By their means, extensive capitals have been circulated throughout the provinces of Bengal and Hindoostan, which, has not only stimulated the natives to habits of industry, but enabled the officers of government to collect the revenue with greater facility; and saved numberless estates from falling in balance, and ultimate ruin, by the destructive consequences of frequent transfer.

These advantages have hitherto been wholely unknown, on the western side of India: at least we are not aware of any manufactory under European superintendence: and the spirit of enterprise seems to be confined merely to a traffic in raw materials, in which the English merchant is wholely dependent on the activity and intelligence of the Parsees.

In point of natural Productions, perhaps few countries offer so much to the hands of the manufacturer. The plains of Malwa can scarcely be surpassed in richness of soil for every purpose of cultivation and pasture, the forests abound in timber and all the valuable gums: while the ores either of lead, iron, copper or zinc, are discoverable in almost every hill; and we have often seen the sulphats of iron and copper spontaneous productions. Yet the natives appear to be ignorant as to these advantages: and although coloured cloths are more generally used amongst them than to the eastward, their methods of dying and printing appear to be more expensive and less understood. They manufacture a very indifferent sort of indigo, which sells at the average price of six rupees per seer; while their acids & other materials used as mordants though of the very worst description, are at least cent per cent above the prices for which the best might be imported from Europe.

Should a single hint in these desultory observations tend to promote the convenience of individuals, the general advantages of the community, or form a foundation for useful investigation; we shall feel amply gratified. They are mostly the results of actual observation, and some of personal experience.

The day before yesterday was launched at Mazigon Dock, a sister vessel to the Sea Horse, named the Mermaid, intended for the Bengal Pilot Service.

We have just received account of the following Ships from this Port, having passed St. Helena all well.—Cambridge the 30th of October.—Orpheus the 6th of November Lanach the 3d of December.

Just as our sheets were going to the Press, we received London papers up to the 22d of November, by the Ship Hero Capt. A. Steel, from Liverpool the 4th of December, and have done the best of our endeavours to extract such articles of interest as time would permit.

No occurrences of great political importance has met our observation, and the most prominent amongst those of a domestic nature, are two dreadful fires; one in London, and the other in Edinburgh; of which we shall give the particulars in our next.

The following are the heads of intelligence, subsequent to the dates of the Public Prints we have received

Petitions on the behalf of Mr. Fauntleroy had been signed by 13,825 persons!!! but without avail. He was executed on Tuesday the 30th of November.

By dreadful gales in the channel at the end of November, much damage had been sustained.---The Madras, Crossley, was driven on shore near Portsmouth; the City of Rochester near Margate, and Victory homeward bound from Bengal, on some part of the Coast in the channel.

FROM THE TIMES.

LONDON FRIDAY NOVEMBER 19 1825.

The *French* morning papers of Tuesday, which arrived last night, contain scarcely any political intelligence of interest. If CHARLES X. does not resemble BUONAPARTE in the higher attributes of his genius, or imitate him in the splendour of his undertakings, he seems resolved at least not to be far behind him in the robustness of his sports, and the rapidity of his movements. We are told, for instance, that on Monday last he rose at six in the morning, heard mass at half-past six, set out for Rambouillet after breakfast, hunted the whole day in the forest of that Royal residence, dined in the Chateau, and returned to the Tuileries at half past nine in the evening. Rambouillet is at the distance of 30 miles from Paris, and the sport must have been bad if the Royal party did not incur a much greater degree of exertion in the forest than on the road in going and returning. This, therefore was no slight day's work for a man of 67, years of age; and the fact is not mentioned as any uncommon display of activity, but stated as an ordinary occurrence, in one of the usual Court paragraphs.

The late death of an academician (M. LACRETELLE) has left one of the forty chairs vacant for a new literary aspirant; and, notwithstanding the late prostitution of academical honours, several candidates of merit have appeared. The chief of these arc the two most popular poets in France at the present moment, M. CASSIMIR DE LAVIGNE and M. DE LA MARTINE,—the former belonging to the Liberal, and the latter to the Royalist party. Probably the Minister of the Interior may think proper to suppress the fame of the *Messeniennes*, and of the *Meditations Poetiques*, as he suppressed the merit of introducing vaccination. In that case he may assign the vacant chair to any Trappist or Jesuit whom he may choose to invest with literary honours.

Flattery will never have an end as long as Kings or Emperors exist. The stock-brokers of Paris made a solemn inauguration on Monday of the bust of CHARLES X., with the following inscription :—

" ——————————Terris
" ——Nihil majus meliusve
" Fata donavere bonique Divi—"

The following are extracts from the *Etoile*, dated Wednesday, Nov. 17 :—

" MADRID, Nov. 11.

" The King and the Royal Family are still at the Escurial.

" A Royal decree, published in the *Gazette of Madrid*, contains the following regulations:—

" ' Complaint being continually made of the conduct observed by the officers who made part of the Revolutionary Army, notwithstanding the benefit of the amnesty of the 1st of May, this year, his Majesty orders—

" ' 1. The Captains-General shall take out of

the hands of the said officers all horses fit for the service of the cavalry or the artillery which have belonged to the army called *Constitutional*.

"'2. All articles of equipment and harness shall be taken with the horses.

"'3. These regulations are not applicable to officers who have known means of subsistence, and whose lawful property the horses are.'

"Another decree of His Majesty regulates the plan of instruction in the seminaries under the direction of the Bishops and Archbishops. The ecclesiastic discipline is to be re-established according to the precepts of the sacred Council of Trent, in the chapter *De Reformatione*. Public instruction has been the object of His Majesty's special attention. By his decree of the 14th of October, he has just laid down the bases of the general organization of the system of study in the whole kingdom. It is the result of the labours of the committee appointed for that purpose by the King in the month of July last. His Majesty has ordered this new plan to be printed, that every person qualified to give an opinion on this important subject may do so in proper time.

"PARIS, Nov. 16.

"Several journals relate to-day all they pretend to know of what passed in the Cabinet Council held by the King on Sunday. According to the *Journal du Commerce*, this Council agreed on the bases of a project of law *for the indemnity*---600 millions of annuities at 4 per cent., redeemable from year to year, beginning from 1835.

"The *Courier* affirms, that the Spanish Government having requested that the evacuation should be deferred, the Council deliberated on the application.

"The *Quotidienne* says, the evacuation and the indemnity were discussed; that the President of the Council explained the subject of the deliberations; that his Majesty put the question; that each member gave his opinion singly; and that the King said, 'I thank you, gentlemen, I will examine.'

"The incoherence and contradictions of all the accounts suffice to prove that the journals do not know what passed in the Council of State. In fact, they ought not to know it."

FRENCH FUNDS.---PARIS, Nov. 16.---Five per Cents. opened at 101. 95.; closed at 101. 95. Bank Stock, 1,965. Neapolitan Five per Cents. (Falconet's Certificates) 89. Rentes d'Espagne. 18⅓ Royal Spanish Loan, 1823, 57. Exchange on London, one month, 25.; three ditto, 24. 85.---*Cours Authentique.*

It appears that the Governor of Barbadoes has found it necessary to rebuke the tardiness of the Island Legislature, in effecting (according to the desire of Parliament) a reform of the slave laws. The Barbadoes Assembly are aware, that failing their discharge of this important duty, the Imperial Parliament stands pledged to undertake it for them. They had better, then, we should suppose, put their own hands to the work, and finish it. There seems, too, the less rational motive for delay on the part of this Assembly, because the Governor bears honourable evidence to the kindness, lenity, and liberality, with which the slaves as a body are treated, throughout the island, and to the consequent happiness which is diffused among them. If such, then, be the voluntary disposition of the master, and such the practical comfort of the slave, where can be the objection to proclaim by law, that which usage has already consecrated?

Sir HUDSON LOWE is said, in the West India papers, to have refused the government of Antigua---*not*, of course, on account of a reduction of the salary.

We did not know that Lord C. SOMERSET, the high and mighty among Hottontets, was so dexterous a politician as recent accounts would make him. It is already notorious that the paper called the *South African Advertiser*," which Mr. GREIG had conducted, was suppressed some time ago by official authority; but late arrivals from the Cape inform us, that the noble Governor, indignant, no doubt, at being accused of putting down the liberty of the press, has endeavoured to swing clear of the odious imputation, by setting up another newspaper! Such, however, is the distrustful and censorious temper of mankind, that his Lordship has unfortunately failed of his purpose, in so far as character might be concerned. The "satirical rogues" have the malice to allege, that an old Government printer of his Lordship's own choosing has been appointed to direct the mechanical part of the business, and that public money has been applied to this *constitutional* undertaking in support of "the liberty of the press." Then, for the name of the paper, a precedent was found in the trick of a paltry fellow, who, some years since had the impudence to steal a title for his new catchpenny print from that of an eminent London journal, but whose miserable and wellmerited fate ought to have been a warning to all swindlers to let their neigbours' goods alone, and their neighbours' fame uncandalized. In this new fraud the words "*South African*" were filched from Mr. GREIG's title; and instead of "*Advertiser*," "*Chronicle*" was superadded.---"*Tam Mercurio quam Marti*," says the sagacious manager of our colonial press.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1824.

The *French* papers of Wednesday, which arrived last night, are as devoid of news as they have been for some days past. We are told that the traitor BALLASTEROS has been paying his court to the Duke of ANGOULEME. The Duke must have received him as one of his most successful Generals. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Moniteur* of Wednesday, Nov. 17.)

"MADRID, Nov. 2.

"I confirm the news I have before sent you relative to the evacuation of Spain by the Army of Occupation. It is announced that only 22,000 men will remain in the Peninsula; that is to say, 10,000 men at Cadiz, commanded by a Lieutenant-General; 6,000 men at Barcelona, commanded by a Lieulenant-General, who shall have under him two Major-Generals; 1,500 men at Figueras, commanded by the Colonel of the regiment which shall be in garrison there; 3,000 men at Pampeluna, the 9th and 6th regiments of the line, which shall be commanded by the Prince de Broglie; 1500 at St. Sebastian, commanded by the Colonel of the 3d regiment of Light Infantry, which is to form the garrison.

"The forts of Urgel and Jacca will be occupied; but the troops that will form their garrisons are to be taken from the two armies of observation at Bayonne and Perpignan, besides the 22,000 men. The garrison of Madrid is to quit the capital on the 21st of this month, and will arrive on the 1st of this month, and will arrive on the 1st of December at Burgos, where the Intendant has received orders to prepare provisions for them."

(From the *Etoile*, dated Thursday, Nov. 18.)

"PARIS. NOV. 17.

"The *Aristarque*, on the credit of a private letter, announces that the commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Spain has consented to suspend, for 20 days, the retreat of the French army: this delay having been judged necessary to wait for the answer to an autograph letter addressed to the King of France by the King of Spain.

"We believe that the *Aristarque* has been ill-informed. The evacuation will commence, not conditionally, but positively, the 1st of December. This measure is the result of a convention made, as we have said, in concert between France and Spain and not a measure of recrimination or hostility, as some journals have pretended."

French Funds.---Paris, Nov. 17.---Five per Cents, opened at 101. 95.; closed at 102. Bank Stock, 10.970. Neapolitian Five per Cents, (Falconet's Certificates), 89. Neapolitan Bonds (Rothschild's Loan), 92. Royal Spanish Loan, 57¼. Rentes d'Espagne, 19, Exchange on London, one month, 25.; three ditto' 24. 85.---*Cours Authentique*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Richd. Sellwood, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Lieut. J. Living, Pioneers.
Lieut. Hennell, 12th Regt.
Lt. Col. John Dunbar, 3rd Lt. Cavalry.
Asst. Surgn. G. Richmond, 4th Lt. Drs.
DEPARTURES.---Assistant Surgeon E. Finnerty, M. D. M. H. A.
Lt. Col. P. Delamotte, 3d R. Lt. Cy.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Rt.
Surgn. John Mearns.
Assist. Surgn. G. S. Griffith, 3d. Extra Batt
Captain Clark, Prov. Batt.
Capt. J. Sutherland, Nizam's Cav.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 30th, Portuguese Brig Letecia, C. Rozario de Araujo, Commander, from Inhambane, Bourbon Seychelles and Alepee 2d March.—31st, Ship Gloucester, Richard Codling, Commander, from Penang.—Do. Brig Dadaloy, Tayeb, Syrang, from Columbo 22d Feb.—Do. Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, Commander, from China 28th Jan. touched at Singapore, Point de Galle and Alepee.—Do. Ship Hydroos, Damina Maley, Nacqudah, from Bengal, 21st Dec. Cannanore 27th March.—April 3d Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, Soares, Commander, from Macao 28th Jan. Singapore, Penang, Gale and Goa.---4th, Arab Brig Sultana, Sullimon bin Hamud, Nacqudah, from Muscat, 20th March. 5th, Ship Hero, Capt. Anthony Steel, from Liverpool left 4th December. 1824.

Passenger per Gloucester.---James Hill Esq.

DEPARTURES.—April 3rd, Ship Shahool Hamud Fuckrooden, Nacqudah, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bridget, for Liverpool.
Ann, for China.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Milford, for ditto.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Byramgore, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Glorious, for Bengal.
Grab Byramgore, for Penang and Eastern Islands.
Portuguese. Santo Antonio, for Macao.
Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 9th Ship Caudry, R. Noyes, from Rangoon 16th February.—Do. Schooner Mary Anne, S. W. Hazlewood, from Rangoon 20th February.—Do. Arab Ship Sophia, Nacoda, put back for want of Anchors.—Do. 10 h, Ship Hero of Malown, J. L. Garrick, from London 6th September, Teneriffe 9th October, Cape of Good Hope 16th December and Vizagapatam 4th March.—Do. Brig Sun, G. Wise, from Rangoon 16th February.—Do. 13th Ship Eyzel Kurreem, D. Kitchener, from China 20th January.—Do. Schooner Waterloo S. G. Biggle from Rangoon 17th February.—Do. 14 h, Ship Ceres, Thomas Dacey, from Rangoon 2d March.—Do. Stanmore, W. Wolfe, from Prince of Wales Island 7th February.

PASSENGERS PER CAUDRY: Captain Drayner..

PER HERO OF MALOWN, FROM LONDON.—Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Field; Mrs. Heazer; Mrs. Sargeant; Mrs. Rees; Mrs. Bluet; Mrs. Bran-

hock; Miss Richards; Miss Maria Richards; Mrs Charlotte Richards; Miss J. Richards; Miss Don; Miss Garrick; Miss Bennow; Miss Binet! Miss Field; Miss Sargeant; Miss E. Sargeant; Miss A. Sargeant; Colonel Richards; Benjamin Taylor, Esq.; William Monckton Esq.; Rev. Mr. Sargeant Henry Bonsfield; Esq.; Alexander Webster Webster, Esq.; James Remington, Esq.; Mr. James Bowyer; and Mr. M. Sargeant.

PER BRIG SUN.—Lieutenant W. H. Dougan, H. M. 86th Regiment; Mr. George Johnson, Merchant, and Mr. C. Puft, Native of Madras.

PER FYZEL KURREEM.—Captain Taylor, 5th Native Cavalry, Captain Hathwaite Artillery, Lieutenant Home, 43d Regt. N. I.; Captain Skipton; and 42 Invalids of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry and Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—March 7, Ship Mullikel Bahar, C. C. Glark, for China.—Ditto La Belle Alliance, William Rolfe, for Madras and Bencoolen.—Do. Nerbudda, G. Wallace, for Rangoon.—Do. Resolution, R. McDonald, for Arracan.—Do. Horleston, Mahomed Rajab, for Judda.—Do. 9th French Ship Files de France, C. Geoffrey, for Nantz; English Ship East Indian, P. Roy, for Rangoon; Ditto Felicitas, Peter Campbell, for Madras, Penang, Bencoolen, and Singapore; Ditto Volunteer, W. J. Crawley, for Madras.—Do. 10th, French Ship Files de France, C. Geoffrey, for Nantz.—Do. East Indian, P. Roy, for Rangoon.—Felicitas, P. Campbell, for Madras, Penang, Bencoolen and Singapore.—Do Volunteer, W. J. Crawley, for Madras.

PER STANMORE:—Lieutenant Emly, Bengal Artillery; Messrs. Laird and Fleming, Free Mariners; Mrs. Silva and Mr. Silva, Merchant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 16th, Ship Circassian, Capt. Douthwaite, from Calcutta 27th February.—Do. Ship John Adam, Captain Charles Robertson, from Bombay 27th February, and Cochin 6th March.—17th, H. C. Transport Ship Earl Killie, Captain R. Edwards, from Colombo 8th February.—Do. Ship Portsea, Captain W. Sheppard, from Portsmouth 19th Sept. Madeira 17th October, Cape of Good Hope 4th January, and Point de Galle and Ceylon 8th March.—19th, Grab Ship Futtel Kurrim, Captain Charles Malcolm, from China 27th January, Sincapore 7th February, and Penang 5th March.—20th, Transport Ship David Clarke, Capt. Falconer, from Rangoon 9th March.—Do. Ship Samdany, Capt. Reid, from Rangoon 8th March.—Do. Ship Hercules, Captain Heron, from Rangoon 9th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 14th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Hill, for Rangoon.—15th, French Ship L'Anna, Captain E. Lanes, for Pondicherry, Sumatra, and the Mauritius.—17th, Brig Holly Lutchmy, Captain W. Rodgers, for the Northern Ports.—18th, Brig Highland Lass Captain J. Hudson, for Rangoon.—19th, Ship Flora, Captain G. F. Gottlieb for Penang.—20th, Ship Circassian, Capt. Douthwaite for St. Helena and England.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—At Dapoolie on the 26th instant, the Lady of Doctor Young, of a daughter.—At Colabah at 2 P. M. on Sunday the 3d Instant Mrs. Richard Beck of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Baroda, on Friday the 18th Instant Lieut. Colonel Commandant David Prother, Companion of the most honorable the Military Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Force Subsidized by His Highness the Guicawar.—As a husband, and a father, there are few who equalled him in all those affectionate feelings, which do honour to our nature; which as a man, the resigned and christian-like manner in which he awaited his approaching dissolution, during a protracted and severe illness, was a just example to all who surrounded him.—As a Soldier, his name stands highly conspicuous in the Annals of the late War, for the Extraordinary and uninterrupted success which attended the operations of the field detachmect employed under his command, during that period, against the Mahratta Forces in the Concan; and the distinguished Badge which Adorned his breast, was the best proof of the value set upon those Services both by his immediate Superiors and his sovereign.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 8th March at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, the Rev. Wm. Jas. Deer, of Burdwan, Missionary, to Miss Mary Emily White, formerly of the European Female Orphan Asylum, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—At Church-hill, Baddagoma, on the 28th January, Mrs. Mayor, Wife of the Reverend Robert Mayor, of a son.—At Palamcotta, on the 19th February, the Lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq of a Son and Heir.—At Calcutta, on the 3d March, the Lady of L. Agabeg, Esq. of a Son and Heir.—At Calcutta, on the 7th March, Mrs. M. Locken, Wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, on the 9th March, the Lady of A Agabeg, of a Son.—At Mindapore, on the 9th March, the Lady G. P. Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on the 13th March, Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a daughter.—At Cowringhee, on the 13th March the Lady of R. M. Ronald, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Ryepore, Nagpore States, on the 11th February, John Woodhouse Martin, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on the half-pay of H. M. 22d Regiment, Foot.—At Delhi, on the 25th February, Captain C. E. Turner, of the 24th Native Infantry.—At Calcutta, on the 6th March, Julia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. R. Cook, of Gareypore, aged 7 months and 8 days.—At Calcutta, on the 7th March, Henry, the Infant son of Mr. J. Boilard, Junior, aged 3 months and 28 days. At Calcutta, on the 9th March, T. W. King, Esq. aged 46 years.—At Calcutta, on the 10th March, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Musician, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad, on Thursday, the 3d March, by the Revd. J. Boys, Lieutenant R. Codrington, of the 46th Regiment N. I, to Louisa, third Daughter of the Revd. F. Gardiner, of Coomb Hay, Somersetshire.—At Ellore, on the 4th March, by Lieutenant Brodie, Commanding that Station, Barrack Serjeant Willis, to Miss Sophia Lambe.—On the 19th March, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Captain James Barclay, of the Ship Sophia, to Caroline, second Daugdter of Edward Day, Esq. of Staunton Somerset. On the 21st March, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Henry Cotes, Esq Solicitor in the Supreme Court, to Ann Heywood, third Daughter of Alex. Davidson, late of Calcutta, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th March, at the Palace of Kittoor, the Lady of Lieut. Geo. Perks, 23d Regt. of Wallajahbad Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Secunderabad, on the 5th March, Mr. John Daly. On the 22d February, in the attack of the Fort of Comraiz, near Sholapoor, in the Deckan, Lieutenant C. B. Phillipson.—At Madras, on the 21st March, Lieut. Alexander Edie, 35th Regiment Native Infantry.—At Royapetta, on the 4th March, Eliza, second Daughter of Mr. W. Goodman, Examiner in the Office of the Board of Revenue, aged 8 years and 18 months.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.			March 15, 1825.		[SELL.
			RATE OF PREMIUM.		
33	8	Remittable Loan,		33	0
8	4	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. D.		7	4
5	12	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto		5	4
3	12	From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued do.		3	4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . 5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . 4 0———
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date, ... 4 8———
Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10½	1 11½ On London at 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ *a* 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.	92 *
	Madras 30 Days 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras	*

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 per. ct. 2 per cent Premium.
Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. MARCH 17.

From Rangoon further satisfactory intelligence has been received, and we have much satisfaction in publishing the following account of the proceedings of the Water Column of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S Army, under the immediate command of Brigadier General COTTON.

The Troops of this Column left Rangoon on the 16th of February. On the 17th, they reached Teesit, where they found three new Stockades unoccupied, and destroyed them the same evening. The advance Division, two miles above were fired on from the bank, and lost two sailors killed, and one wounded. They burnt, on the left bank, a strong breastwork of timber and a Stockade—early on the morning of the 18th, they destroyed another Stockade on the right, nearly opposite.—On the 19th, the tide carried the advance to the two outer Stockades of Paulang (placed on opposite banks of the river), but too late fully to reconnoitre them. The main body unchored aboutsix miles below. The reconnoissance was completed early on the 20th.—Whilst the Steam Boat and *Satellite* were coming up, a Battery of three Mortars and two six pounders was erected on a point, separated from the left Stockade by jungle and swamp, and which also commanded the right one.—It opened in less than 35 minutes, and immediately the shells caused confusion, and made the Burmese lie in their holes. This time was also taken, while the tide was running out, to arrange the Columns of attack on each side of the river, formed under the banks out of shot, and prepared to make the attack on a given signal, when the Steam Boat and *Satellite* had anchored and produced the desired impression, —the Column on the right pulling off to carry the Stockade on the right banks and the left Column to carry that on the left.—The tide turned at half-past three, but owing to the *Satellite* grounding, the Steam Boat, in which Captains ALEXANDER and CHADDS were, did not come up till 5. The attack was instantly made, and both Stockades were in our possession in 5 minutes, without any loss on our side. The practice of the Mortar Battery was excellent, and the Rockets were of the most material use. The Enemy ran instantly. The Columns advanced immediately on each Bank, and Brigadier General COTTON who had joined the Steam Vessel in passing, and hoisted the signal on seeing the impression made, proceeded with the right Column, under Lieut. Colonel O'DONOGHUE, in Captain CHADD'S Gig; a flanking party was then thrown out to protect our advance up the Banks of the River, and the Troops instantly moved on, discovering the great Stockade of Paulang, directly in their front, situated on a point of land commanding the El Euchinnaer branch, and the other running into the Dalla creek.—It looked very strong and extensive.—The Tantabien branch was also between the two Columns, but as some Burmese were seen fording it, our men were ordered to put their ammunition on their bayonets and do the same.—It was not higher than the arm pit, and the Column got easily over.—The Steam Vessel was coming up at this time, and the right Column was immediately opposite the Paulang Stockade separated by the river.

The Enemy could not stand, and after a very weak and confused fire, they instantly evacuated it at each angle. The boats having kept paralled with the troops, both Columns were instantly embarked and posted at it, and gained it without the loss of a man. The Burmese had 4 or 5000 in the three places.

Brigadier General COTTON'S Force was to have moved next morning; but the *Satellite* was still aground, and not likely to be got off. The people of the Country (the Cariens) were flocking in—and the most positive directions had been given to prevent plunder.

The large Stockade of Paulang or Panlang, is said to be remarkably strong—built of new timber, and 16 feet high, with regular parapets and projecting angles. Immense quantities

of Gunpowder, broken Jinjalls and a few brass Guns were taken. All the men lost by the Enemy were killed by the shells and rockets, to which circumstance is to be attributed our trivial loss. The use of these projectiles previously to running up the troops is of the first importance in saving the lives of our men.

February 23. The following is the substance of intelligence obtained at Lyne, regarding the distribution of the Enemy's forces, from two Burmese Prisoners.

NAMEEALAY says he is an inhabitant of Puzindoon, from whence he ran on the English arriving at Rangoon; that, while staying at Bholah, 4 days ago, 50 men arrived there on their way to join the CHEKEYA WHOON, at Pegu, with orders from BUNDOOLA to return with his force to join him at Denoobew. Heard that there are 600 men at Pegu with the CHEKEYA WHOON, and 2 or 3000 with BUNDOOLA, at Denoobew—fighting men---has not been there himself; but hears there are very few guns, and a large proportion of muskets; heard of our advance, when at Bholah, 4 days ago, and that MAHA SILWAH had gone off to the Eastward; but knows not to what place; heard of Paulang being taken 3 days since, and with little resistance. The KEE WOONGEE had retreated to Naizlie, half way to Yaingain Chena. The Garrison of Paulang fled in great disorder, leaving every thing behind them; knows not if there were any guns. The prisoner intended to have gone to Pegue with 50 men, sent by BUNDOOLA in search of his wife and family.

NEENEEAUHOO says he was proceeding (to find his wife and family) with a Chief and 50 men sent by BUNDOOLA to Pegu, four days ago, for the purpose of recalling the CHEKEYA WHOON, who proceeded thither two months ago with 6 or 700 men. Two days before he left Denoobew, 400 Infantry and 100 Horsemen were despatched by BUNDOOLA to this place, and he understands they are now at a Carrian village, called Amawhe, 8½ miles hence. BUNDOOLA has upwards of 16,000 fighting men with him, and from 40 to 50 guns, 100 jinjals and 10,000 muskets. The defences at Denoobew consist of a Timber Stockade, composed of very large round Timbers planted in a double row (one close behind the other); each three deep; a dry ditch round the land faces, about 72 feet broad, and from 10 to 12 deep; not quite finished--had heard of the advance of the English towards Lyne, and in consequence, the party before-mentioned was despatched here to occupy it—about 100 Horse are at Denoobew;---heard a rumour, before leaving Denoobew, of the English having taken Paulang; but little intelligence is allowed to transpire at that place;---heard on the road that the rumour in question is true, and that the KEE WOONGEE had fled with his force on the English Ships arriving at Paulang;---heard nothing from Arracan of the English having advanced in that direction.---A great many War Boats at Denoobew; but their guns are all inside of the Stockade.---No certain intelligence where MOON-SHOE-ZA now is; Prince SURRAWUDDEE is at Surrawuddee, with 500 men (Soldiers). The remainder of his men have been made over to BUNDOOLA.---No force at Prome whatever; does not know what number of men are at Bassein.

Arracan.---Letters from the Mayoon River down to the 7th instant, mention that the people of the country were coming in daily, and that the Camp Bazar was well supplied by them with the ordinary articles of consumption. Brigadier RICHARDS with the third and last division of the Army arrived at Myoo Mooa on the 6th instant.---General MORRISON's Camp was on the left or Southern Bank of the great Oreeatung or Arracan River. The 42d N. I., five Companies of the Light Infantry, the remaining four Companies of the 16th Madras N. I., and a detachment of Pioneers embarked on the morning of the 7th, to join the Head Quarters; a party of GARDNER's Hor[se] the Mayoon on the evening of th[e] Congdyu, whence they would proce[ed] over a road opened by the Mugs to O[ur]

The enemy were erecting a new strong Stockade opposite to Cham[pa] Khione Peela, and on the same side Prome Pura branch with the British The best Burmese Troops are said to ha[ve] selected for the defence of this work, a[nd] Chambala Stockades. The Mugs declar[e] if they are there defeated, Arracan will mediately evacuated. Grain they say, ha[s] collected by the Burmese, in great quant[ity] Talak, ostensibly for the subsistence of t[he] pected rienforcements; but in reality as vision against the retreat of their Army Arracan.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cachar, March 4, 1825.—"My ideas regarding the probable result of this Expedition, which I made you acquainted with in my letter of December, have as yet been fully realized, and I think as likely to prove in the end tolerably correct. You will remember that even at that early period, before the plan of operations, and the means of carrying it into effect were at all developed, I despaired of success, judging the climate and nature of the country sufficient of themselves to arrest our progress. But as our means became gradually unfolded, and the resources of the Commissariat brought to light and open to calculation, it immediately was evident that the hopes of the sanguine would be disappointed, and what was termed "croaking," would shortly be denominated veracity. A considerable detachment of Irregulars, both Horse and Foot, having been previously pushed on in advance, to feel the way and protect the labours of the Poineers, the General commanding with the 3d Brigade, and Artillery, advanced from Doodputlee on the 15th ultimo. On the 19th they reached the Beddry Nullah, distant only 10 miles from Doodputlee, and our latest information up to the 27th of last month, mentions, that they were still at the same place. The rain which had been pouring in torrents almost continually, from the period of their breaking ground, had rendered the road impassable. The ground on which they were encamped, was inundated, and the cattle were dying fast. The Pioneers having been so long in the jungles and forests have suffered severely from sickness, and their numbers are sadly reduced. By all accounts their labours have been strenuous and unceasing, and nothing but credit can be ascribed to them. The difficulties they have had to struggle with, are such as perhaps never heretofore presented themselves in India. How far they have advanced at this moment I am unable to say, as we have not heard lately; but I imagine they are through, or nearly through, the large forest beyond Kumrungabund, about 26 or 30 miles in extent. Kumrungabund is about 12½ miles beyond Banskandy, in an easterly direction, and Banakund about 20 beyond Doodputlee by the Road, which winds along the right bank of the Soorma or Berack river, but not above half that distance in a direct line. I will refer you to a letter published in the Hurkaru of the 19th ultimo, taken from the India Gazette, for a full description of the country in advance, &c. &c. &c. It commences thus, "By a letter dated Cachar 1st February." Every particle of information contained in it, has been written by a person on the spot, and one who possesses the opportunity and ability of acquring and imparting sound information. The writer's ideas, in every point, I perfectly coincide with. His account I assure you contains much more information than all the letters hitherto written from Cachar put together. Who the author is I cannot exactly say. What he observes regarding the Camels is precisely the case. He mentions also private individuals having lost their Elephants in the jungles.

[redacted]

report s[ay]s
advance, b[ut]
discover. I ha[ve]
ham has reache[d]
Guns over the Nul[la]
a work of extreme diffi[cul]
to penetrate through the f[or]
presented as being a complete
pient alone are capable of com[-]
John Bull.

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*Extract from a letter dated Camp, nea[r]
23d February*, 1825.—"Here we are some
70 miles in the bowels of the Golden Kingd[om]
without having fired ten shots since we left Ra[n]
goon.—We are getting on infinitely better than
we expected. Bundoola with his Force remains
strongly Stockaded at Donebew, but will be attacked in about a week by the Water Column, under
General Cotton. We hope to hoist the British
Flag on the Banks of the Irrawaddy after seven
more marches; please Heaven, we will walk the
old Rag a little higher up before we have done.
If we only can keep up our supply of Provisions
from the rear, we shall do famously. We expect
to be at Prome in another fortnight. We are
already above Bundoola's position, and if we could
cross the Irrawaddy, might intercept his retreat
from before General Cotton's Force. The Enemy
appear quite dispirited and to have given up the
Game in despair, otherwise they might have occupied the jungles we are passing and sniped us
off in detail; instead of this we have scarcely seen
a living soul, and not one has stopped to fire. We
are taking in provisions from the boats, and on
their return they take this."—*Scotsman.*

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE, MARCH 17TH.

A friend in Arracan on the advance from Mungdoo writes—"here are we with very little provisions, and the prospect of a further supply rather precarious. My poor horse is actually starving, and being a high-mettled Arab, he will not even look at rice. I have been thinking of sending my favorite animal back where he can get wherewithal to support existence, and rigging out a peculiar kind of saddle to ride a Bullock. We marched from Coxe's Bazar along the sea shore, and were much braced up by the cool and refreshing sea breese. The first march is along the water mark, beneath a continuous high cliff—now and then a *Janwar* making a picturesque appearance on the top, and the sound of the moaning surge lulling us asleep even on horseback. The cliffs are washed at the bottom by the high spring tides. The rest of the way was on the edge of an impenetrable jungle along the sea side. I fear the rains will not do much good to the Commissiat grain, which is here in great abundance, although hardly to be procured by a poor Sea[poy] Officer for love or money. I wonder some public spirited gentleman of Calcutta does not [send a] smack and send wines, soogee, flour, [and] other supplies

[illegible] ed Ma- [illegible] to give [illegible] policy appears [illegible] ery thing avail- [illegible] vading enemy, and [illegible] ears and sometimes the [illegible] spiritless Mughs."

[illegible]—It appears that Commodore [illegible] ttered the great Arracan River on the [illegible] ltimo. Having received information [illegible] n induced him to believe that the prin- [illegible] al Mug Chieftains were confined at Cham- [illegible] ala, a stockade garrisoned by about 1000 men, half a tide from the capital, whose liberation would prove of essential service to the advancing army, he determined upon attacking the works. Accordingly, on the 23d ultimo, he stood up the Prome Pura *Khione*, or Branch, leading from the Oreeatung River to Arracan, in the *Research*, *Vestal*, and several gun vessels, having on board one Company of His Majesty's 54th Regiment. At 2 P. M. they came in sight of the Enemy's works, who soon afterwards opened a heavy fire upon the *Ganga Saugor* and *Vestal*, the headmost vessels. The *Research* getting within half pistol-shot, commenced a heavy cannonade and fire of musketry upon the stockade and breastwork, which was returned by the Enemy with great regularity and spirit. On ranging to the Northern end of the stockade, with intent to anchor and flank it, as well as to allow the other vessels to come into action, the Commodore found his Ship raked from forward by another stronger battery and stockade of which he had no previous information. After a severe engagement of two hours' duration, the tide beginning to fail, the Commodore was obliged to wear round and drop down the river. Both the *Research*, *Asseergurh*, *Asia Felix*, and *Isabella*, took the ground and remained fast for several hours near the Batteries, but the Enemy made no attempt to fire at or molest them.

We deeply lament to state, Major SCHALCH fell, mortally wounded, about half an hour after the action commenced. He had suffered much from a Coup de Soleil at Mungdoo, and joined Commodore HAYES in the Naaf, for the benefit of his health, which was quite re-established, when the melancholy event took place. He received his wound whilst standing on the front part of the Poop alongside of the Commodore, and fell into his arms exclaiming "I am killed." He lingered for several hours and expired at half-past three, on the morning of the 25th ultimo. On the same day the remains of this valued and officer were consigned to the deep [illegible] tary honors. Mr. ROGERS, 2d Officer [illegible] *esearch*, was killed, with 3 Privates [illegible] I. 54th; two ditto of the same Regi- [illegible] ere wounded, and about 30 of the [illegible] f the different vessels engaged, re- [illegible] wounds, more or less severe.

[illegible] of the intelligence Hurkaras, and a [illegible] l Mug Zemindar who escaped from [illegible] bala during the confusion which fol- [illegible] the attack, report that the Enemy's [illegible] were of far greater strength than had [illegible] supposed, consisting of three large [illegible] des garrisioned by about 3000 of the [illegible] Burmese soidiers, besides Mugs, pressed into the service. There were present 5 Golden Chattahs; viz NAKOONDA, one of the heros of Ramoo and a character well known as commanding at Mungdoo, when the disturbances first commenced on the Naaf; the Rajah of Aracan's son; a Sereedagee, or secretary, and two inferior Chiefs. All the Mungdoo and Lowadhung troops were posted there to retrieve their lost character, and the Commander of Mungdoo was in the triple irons. The above informants, and other respectable Mug inhabitants, and who had escaped from Arracan and Chambala, subsequent to the engagement, state that NAKOONDA and about 300 of the Enemy were killed on the 23d, and as many were wounded. The river face of the principal Stockade had been completely beaten down, and the place deserted.

All previous information regarding the Arracan Coast seems to have been singularly inaccurate. The Mayoon is stated to be what is laid down in the old Charts, as the Arracan river nearly opposite to Asster island and reef. On the 28th ultimo, Commodore HAYES was at anchor wi[illegible] the Transports and larger vessels, thirty miles up the Oreeatung or great Arracan river, where it is three miles broad—opposite to the mouth of the channel which connects the Mayoon and Oreeatung rivers. Brigadier General MACBEAN and Brigadier FAIR, with H. M. 54th Regiment, and the Brigade of Madras N. I. joined the Commodore at the above point on the 26th ultimo.

Mayoon River, 2d March.—The Artillery, H. M. 44th Regiment, and the 2d Light Infantry embarked on the 3d Instant, in the Gun-Vessels and Mug Boats, for the purpose of proceeding by the inland navigation, to the Oreeatung, on the left bank of which the above force will unite with Brigadier General MACBEAN's Division. The Boats from the Mayoon River would, it was expected, reach their destination in two tides, and after disembarking the first Division of the Troops, would return to Myoo Mooa, whence in three passages, the removal of the whole force would be effected. The Head-Quarters embarked on the 4th Instant. The Elephants had swam across. The Castle were to cross on Rafts; in the preparation of which the Native Arracanese had afforded essential aid. From the left bank of the Oreeatung, opposite to the Pagoda of that name, the Army would advance, by land, over an open country, intersected by 3 Rivers, to the Capital of the Province of Arracan, distant about 4 marches.

Rumours obtained in Camp, that the Enemy expected large re-inforcements from Ava, and that Atown Mungja pretends to have received a letter from the Court, assuring him that 20,000 men were in progress to support him, via Talak—Several Arracanese Chieftains and men of influence among the Native population had come in; the disposition of the people of the country to bring in supplies, continued to manifest itself; and Mr. ROBERTSON, the Political Agent, had made arrangements for collecting provisions in some Villages, situated even beyond the Oreeatung River. We are happy to add, that the weather continued pleasant and favorable down to the 4th Instant, the date of the latest accounts.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
MARCH 21ST, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ at 3
" " 1---9 at 6
Do. on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Do. on Bombay par.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. James Thomas, Junior Assistant to the Accountant General.

The latest accounts we have seen from the Column proceeding by water, are dated the 27th ultimo, on the *Kaitah* or *Paulang River*; at which time they expected to reach Denabue in two days where Opposition was looked for. The Fleet consists of about 90 Vessels: The steam Boat, leading the *Flotilla* at the attack of Paulang, and throwing Rockets, is described as an object of no ordinary interest---the Enemy consider her some thing supernatural, and as placed in our hands for their subjugation---This Vessel appears to be of the greatest service, both against the Enemy---as well as in towing the other vessels up the river---and it is thought a few of this description, constructed for the Service, might carry fire and sword from one end of the Burman Empire to the other. The position of the Works at Paulang, is described as uncommonly strong, and capable of a very different defence, from that made by the Enemy. The Force remained there until the 25th, making arrangements for its being converted into a post of communication. The Carrians, the cultivators, and it is thought Aborigines, of the Country, appear to have behaved in the most friendly manner, coming off their Canoes with supplies of Poultry and Vegetables---these people are described as a most interesting race, curious and inquisitive; strong made men but without activity; and seem to adopt our habits very readily. The Climate is considered finer than most parts of the Peninsula ---the scenery beautiful beyond description, and the soil capable of producing any thing. The River above Paulang abounds with Fish of a delicious flavor---great quantities of which had been caught. From information obtained at Paulang, there was some reasons to suppose that Bundola would endeavour to make a serious stand at Denabue; it however remained a matter of doubt whether the enemy would be induced to make the attempt before the Eorces reached *Prome*; Some accounts mention the probability of General Morison's Force reaching Prome, at the same time with the Column from Rangoon.

The natives who have come into Rangoon, are described as stout, hardy, and independent—

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE OCT. 2.

A Whisper to a Newly Married Pair, from a Widowed Wife. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 138. Wellington, Salop, 1824. Houlston & Son. London, Scatcherd & Co.

Fairly taken in by a title : *A Whisper* ; "ma conscience," but the writer whispers into husbands' ears with a voice of thunder ! The book is divided into two parts ; the first containing councils to the Benedict ; the last, advice to the Wife. Both are in the genuine spirit of womanhood ; — the harshest term employed in the second division is "gentle lady ;"—the gentlest, in the first, "Proud lord" or "unhallowed man."

However, as it is good to take a schooling, or even a scolding, now and then, we shall from this manual give our male readers a lesson how they ought to behave (matrimonially,) according to the Canon law and usages of Wellington, Salop. Wo be to them if they offend against these, for heavy are the penalties against transgressors. Days of ease, or nights of pleasure, shall they taste not ; pleasant looks shall they see not ; complacent words shall they hear not ; inclinations shall they gratify not ; recreations shall they pursue not ; acquiescence in aught, be it great or small, shall they meet not. But pain, opposition, and contradiction, shall be their food, diet, and entertainment for evermore. Where not beaten back by direct resistance, they shall be driven from their strong holds by oblique perseverance ; where stout measures fail against them, they shall be conquered by a dribbling continuation of slight ; and far better is it for them, for peace, for quiet, for order, and for every other imaginable good reason, that they yield at once, without putting their (Shropshire). Shrews to the trouble of wheedling, baffling, thwarting, tormenting, and torturing them into the proper course, for their own terrestrial comfort and celestial welfare.

Our fair and intelligent Author having, as she tells us, experience for her guide (though we really are not surprised at her being a Widow,) sets these matters in a tolerably clear light,—making a few allowances for the superiority of the female over the other sex.

A man, in the first instance, must ever hold in remembrance, that his wife has made great sacrifices to him ; in short, has given up every thing for his sake ! Grateful for this,—the maxims for his "general conduct" (*Whisper third*, p. 11) are, "Make it an established rule to consult your wife on all occasions ; and undertake no plan contrary to her advice and approbation,"—and the rationale of this is very conclusive, for there is in all "women (*Whisper* continued, p. 12) an intuitive quickness, a sagacity, a penetration, and a foresight into the probable consequences of an event, that make her peculiarly calculated to give her opinion & advice."

So far a blind, senseless man may be enabled to go on pretty safely, prospectively ; but it is equally needful that he should correct the past errors into which he fell before he enjoyed such admirable illuminations, and *Whisper* continues to arrange some of these points.

"Have you any male acquaintance, whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes you to resign ? Why should you hesitate ? Of what consequence can be the civilities, or even the friendship, of any one, compared with the wishes of her with whom you have to spend your life—whose comfort you have sworn to attend to ; and who has a right to demand, not only such a trifling compliance, but great sacrifices, if necessary ?"

After having dismissed his old associates, a man (*Whisper*, p. 13) must give up every thing else in the universe, for which his beloved partner thinks fit to cry. "Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial ; but a *tear* is unequivocal ; it comes direct from the *heart*, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature, and sincerity ! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek, her heart is touched."

The unhappy man, not to see her unhappy, and raining "woman's weapons,—water drops," is bound to *give in* accordingly ; and Wellington Widow fits the case as a boot would his leg, for she exclaims, "My good Sir, allow me to ask what was your motive in marrying ? was it to oblige or please *your wife* ? No, truly ; it was to oblige and please *yourself*, your own dear self. Had she refused to marry you, you would have been (in lovers' phrase) a very miserable man. Did you never tell her so ? Therefore, really, instead of upbraiding her, you should be very grateful to her for rescuing you from such an unhappy fate."

The remaining rules for general conduct, plainly prove that there is no kind of wife whom husbands ought not to worship—if mean, she may be fond ; if ugly, she may be amiable ; if a scold, she must have his good at heart ; if a bad cook, she may be a nice wet nurse ; if barren, a pleasing companion; if a slatternly dresser, a sharp housekeeper ; if a careless housekeeper, a clever schoolmistress ; and if all these negatives together, she is nevertheless positively the best wife for the individual husband which the world could produce.

The next Chapter, IV., is assigned to a *Whisper* on the home subject of "Constancy and Fidelity."

"I do not think (says our fair Salopian) that wives in general (though quite divested in other respects of envy or jealousy) feel any very *over-boiling* pleasure at hearing their husbands run on in enthusiastic encomiums on other women. I know a gentleman who was constantly in the habit of saying, 'O dear, such a charming woman !—such beautiful eyes ! such a fine-turned shape ! such elegant manners !' &c. And I have at the same moment glanced at his wife, and observed a degree of awkwardness on her countenance, struggling with an effort to look pleased. And yet, had any one but her husband been the panegyrist, she would have listened most probably with pleasure, and heartily concurred in the encomium. You call this jealousy ! No ; in truth, I call it a *natural* feeling, which can be better felt than described."

"Proud lords of the creation, let me intreat your attention to the above."

Dare to stray—

"Lost to feeling, lost to virtue, lost [illegible] heaven go on in thy vile pursuits [illegible] the Almighty tells you, the adulterer shall not inherit his kingdom, mock at the threat, and, for the sake of this horrible crime, welcome hell ! welcome flames! welcome devils!"

As this is on a matter of feeling, not of description, we abstain from criticising what we do not comprehend—farther than that the petticoat seems wrothful and warm. On domestic habits, *Chap.* and *Whisper* V., the author is a little milder and cooler.

Sometimes, if husband and wife happen to spend the day, or evening, from home, scarcely does his lordship address a word to her during the time ; scarcely does he go near her : and at night, when a little attention would be really necessary in muffling and preparing her to go out, *he* do such an unfashionable thing ? No, truly. She may wrap round her mantle, or tie down her bonnet herself ; and coughs and colds, 'with all their train of rheumatic ills,' may await her ; but *he* will pay her no such attention. Admirable character !

"Other men there are, all cheerfulness, gaiety, and good-humour, while in the houses of their neighbours ; who, as they return home, and knock at their own hall-door, appear to turn round, and say to their harmonious attendants, cheerfullness and good-humour, "My good friends, I am now about entering my *own* doors, where I shall probably remain, for a few days, totally destitute of all society but that of *my wife and family*. Of course, it will be quite unnecessary for me to trouble you again till Monday next, when I am to dine at my friend, Mr. B.'s, with a large party ; I know I may be certain of your attendance on that day ; till then, good bye !—shake hands !—good-bye, my two worthy friends ;—good bye !" Then, entering the hall, he hangs up his violin (as some one or other remarks) behind the door, and, proceeding, he arrives in the parlour. 'O dear, such a fire !—Just five o'clock, and no sign of dinner !—Well ! what an irregular house !' His wife then pulls the bell, and up comes dinner.—'Why, I thought this beef was to have been roasted ? You know I detest boiled beef !—Oh really, those fowls are quite underdone !'—Why, surely, you might yourself have given some directions!' 'O! ay, an excuse! Excuses never fail when there is occasion for them!' Such is the language of this fine *manly* man ; his ill-humour and loud speaking rising in proportion to the silence and gentleness of his wife. Admirable character, again, say I ! a mausoleum should be erected to your memory !"

Whisper VI. is devoted to our instruction under the head of *absence* ; the chief piece of proper behaviour connected with which is noticed in the following :—

"I really think a husband, whenever he goes from home, should always endeavour, if possible, to bring back some little present to his wife. If ever so trifling or valueless, still the attention gratifies her : and to call forth a smile of good humour, should be always a matter of importance."

A silk gown, or a shawl, now ; a pretty dressing-case, or some smuggled gloves, stockings, or lace—

"Such trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from those trifles springs."

The next *Whisper*, on Expenditure, is quite in keeping :

" In pecuniary matters, do not be penuriouss or too particular. Your wife has an equal right with yourself to all your worldly possessions. ' With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' was one of the most solemn vows that ever escaped your lips : and if she be a woman of prudence, she will in all her expenses be reasonable and economical : what more can you desire ?—Besides, really, a woman has innumerable trifling demands on her purse, innumerable little wants, which it is not necessary for a man to be informed of, and which, if he even went to the trouble of investigating, he would hardly understand. - -

I really cannot see the necessity of obliging her to account to you for the *exact* manner in which she has laid out each penny in the pound. Pray, do allow her the power of buying a yard of muslin, or a few pennyworth of pins, without consulting the august tribunal of *your* judgment whether they shall be quaker-pins or minikins."

Nothing can be more confiding and more proper ; the fellow who acted otherwise should be made a pincushion of, and have all the minikins, and quaker pins too, stuck into his roundest part. If this did not teach him to sit still, it would teach him to be less inquisitive when he was allowed to go about. But yet a man might under these circumstances enjoy too much independence, and, in fact, fancy himself of some consequence in the world. To cure him of this ridiculous notion, and reduce him at once to his proper station of factor for others, and slave to his sovereign wife, it is *Whispered* (p. 37) " When once a man has entered the marriage state, he should look on his property as *belonging to his family*, and act and economize accordingly.

We have now shown Gentlemen how they ought to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of their *dear* helpmates, unless they utterly forget the delightful life pictured by our immortal bard (whom one imagine in this to have been inspired by a Mrs. Shakespeare)

" It was the copy of our conference :
In bed, he slept not for my urging, it ;
At board, he fed not for my urging it ;
Alone, it was the subject of my theme ;
In company, I often glanced at it ;
Still did I tell him it was vile and bad. "

Should this not terrify men into passive obedience, they will learn that

When you would give all worldly plagues a name,
Worse than they have already, call 'em Wife :—

for so much are we indebted to the fair Author of this useful volumo, who has put us distinctly in the way to enjoy.

Domestic happiness, the only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall.

As Wives need very little advice, and would not take it if they did ; we shall not prolong our Review by quotations from the *Whispers* of Part II. There is indeed but one piece of advice which we beg to enforce, as it may prevent many, very many excellent women from falling into a mistake which their sex is extremely apt to commit. It is this (*Whisper*, p. 78:) " I never would recommend a wife to have on a visit with her an attractive girl. Novelty and constant opportunity are so powerful, and the young lady, full of vanity, and wholly divested of care, forms perhaps a very agreeable contrast to the many anxieties and annoyances which may at times cloud the brow of the best tempered wife in [illegible]. Do not entangle yourself [illegible] *cause*, if it can be avoided ; and you will not have to lament its *effects*."

With this so necessary caution we humbly take our leave. Far be it from us to suspect from the work we have reviewed, that the family parties at " Wellington, Salop," are

" One eternal tempest of debate,"

wherein of man and wife

" Both would their little ends secure ;
He sighs for freedom, she for power ;
His wishes tend abroad to roam.
And hers to domineer at home."

On the contrary, we hope and trust, from its popularity in running to a Second Edition, that all matters in that quarter have been settled amicably by this Publication, and that all the wives of Wellington and its neighbourhood are allowed without dispute to wear the *Wellingtons*.

FROM THE LETERARY GAZETTE, SEPT. 11.

HORÆ MONOMIENSES.—LETTER VI.

Local Superstitions.

Oh mons rous—ou strang—we are haunted !
Pray, masters, fly—masters, help !—*Mid. Night's Dr.*

There is something good humoured in Irish superstition—something *qui donne de la joie dans la peur*. We have no witches—none of those ugly, ill favoured, earthly realities which brutalize and stupify the minds of a portion of our own boors ; but there is scarce a hill, a lough, a dingle, a *fort*, or an old ruin, which does not call up within the peasant's mind some wild and poetically fearful association.

Let me see :—Here I have them—all that I was enabled to collect from the country people, who are quite as communicative as they are inquisitive—I have them *in petto* before me in a stoutly bound note-book, which was the constant companion of my pedestrian excursions. A. B. C.—F. K. L.—Limerick—aye, this is the page. Here I begin my faëry tour—Limerick,—yes : I have got a great many good things under this head. Heavens ! what a gorgeous display they make as I let the pages slip one after another from beneath my fingers : Traditions—Superstitions—Anecdotes—Points of Scenery—Character—Rockites—Hush ! What have I said ?—All in good time : These gentlemen must take their turn in time, but at present I have quite another matter in head. I will run through these little memoranda in the order in which I find them set down.

Knuck Fierno.

The hill of the fairies. This is the loftiest mountain in the country abovenamed, and lifts its double peak on the Southern side, pretty accurately, I believe, dividing it from Cork. Numberless are the tales related of this hill by the *carmen* who have been benighted near it on their return from the latter city, which is the favourite market for the produce of their dairies. That there is a *Siobrug* or fairy castle in the Mount, no one in his sense presumes to entertain a doubt. On the summit of the highest peak is an unfathomable well, which is held in very great veneration by the peasantry. It is by some supposed to be the entrance to the court of their tiny mightinesses. A curious fellow at one time had the hardihood to cast a stone down the orifice ; and then casting himself on his face and hands, and leaning over the brink, waited to ascertain the falsity of this supposition by the reverberation, which he [illegible]ed not would soon be occasioned by the [illegible]ing the bottom. But he met with [illegible]gical than [illegible] poor Pug, who set fire to the match of a cannon, and then must needs run to the mouth to see the shot got off. Our speculator had his messenger returned to him with a force that broke the bridge of his nose, locked up both his eyes, and sent him down the hill at the rate of four furlongs per second, at the foot of which he was found senseless next morning.

King Finvar's Cattle.*

Between this mountain and the river Shannon there is a small lake, concerning which a very extraordinary report was circulated a few years back. Some people indeed may imagine it a little too improbable to lend a very ready credence to it, but I can assure them that its veracity was not even questioned at the time it took place. The lake or lough to which I allude is a very pretty one, although it is disfigured on one side by a piece of ugly bog. On the East, it is over-looked by a hill which makes a very sudden descent on its bank ; but the slope is delight-fully covered with mountain ash, birch, and hazel trees, so as to form a very pleasant contrast to the dreary flat opposite. At the northern end of the water, among patches of rude crag, and occasional spots of green, a few thatched hovels or cabins are huddled together, so as to form a something indescribably miserable in appearance, which is dignified with the appellation of a village : it is called *Killimicat*. Not very far from this, and on the borders of the lake—But what are these stories worth if taken out of the mouth of the original narrator ? I shall give this to you as I had it myself :—" You see that little meadow there over-right us, Sir,—that was the little spot that Morty Shannon took from the master. Morty was a snug *scaldg* then, & very well to do there, as I hear ; but a stronger man than he was could not stand any thing of a loss in such times as they were. Morty wondered what was it that used to spoil the growth of his little meadow. There was no sign of trespass from the neighbours, for the bounds were good, and their cattle were all *spancelled*. But so it was : sorrow bit of grass did he ever cut on the field for two years. At last, knowing it to be a good bit of ground, he resolved to sit up of a night to see what was it used to be there : and so he did, himself and his two sons. About twelve o'clock, as they were standing, as it might be this way, what should they see rising out of the lake only a fine big cow and seven heifers, and they making towards his little field. ' *The guthine !*' says Morty to himself, ' is this the way of it ?' So he beckoned to his sons to come *betune* them and the lake, and turn them into the pound. The old cow seen what they were about, and, without ever spaking a word, made a dart right between the two sons and into the water with her. But the heifers they drove home, and inclosed them in a paddock, where they staid for a year ; until one evening the *gorsoon* forgot to lock the gate, when they all made off into the lake, and were never heard of more."

It is said that there is a magnificent palace under this water, one of whose turrets is visible above the surface in a dry summer. This report is quite as well attested as the other.

Old Raths.

These very ancient places are a favourite haunt of the elves ; and woe to the hardy man who dares to apply the axe or the spade to tree, shrub, or soil, in these hallowed spots. They are very numerously scattered

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* A[illegible]

over the face of the country, and from great eye-sores to the improving class of landholders, who have acquired wit enough to contemn the superstition, but lack courage to adventure first in the cause of common sense. I knew one stout man who lost an eye in the attempt to root out an old thorn on one of these places; another who had a fine meadow *turned up* and destroyed for his pains; and a third, who declared that the very night after he had superintended an exploit of a similar kind, he saw three *siteogs*, in the shape of strapping *baucaughs*, take each a *cleave* of turf from the *reek* in front of his house. The reality of this latter appearance I was not at all inclined to question.

Varieties.

Phenomenon.—On the 2d, at Haworth, near Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and on the borders of Lancashire, a part of the high lands of Stanbury Moor suddenly opened into a wide chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, partially rugged, and formed into two distinct cavities. From these issued two great volumes of muddy water, which united at the distance of a hundred yards, and flowed for about two hours, in an impetuons flood of from forty to seventy yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This torrent did considerable damage; and on Friday affected the river Aire at Leeds, so as to poison fish, &c. A dreadful storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, raged at the time this remarkable phenomenon occurred.

Literary Novelties.

The author of the "Stories of Old Daniel," &c. &c. has a new work in the press, entitled "The Sisters of Nansfield, a Tale for young Women."

Mr. Boaden's Life of Mr. Kemble is now in the press. "Fire-side Scenes," by the author of the "Bachelor and Married Man," will appear early next season.

"Tales of the Crusaders," by the author of "Waverly," are announced as being in the press, and may be expected about the end of November.

It is whispered about, that the author of the "Pleasures of Hope" has a volume of Poetry in the press; consisting of one principal, and several minor poems.

A Captain Medwin, it seems has been with Lord Byron from 1821 to a late date; and has made daily memoranda of his Sayings and Doings. We may therefore expect a second Boswell: how like the first, remains to be seen.

In the press, "Dunallan, or the Methodist Husband," in 3 vols. 12mo. by the author of "The Decision," "Father Clement," &c.

"The Doctrine of Election viewed in Connexion with the Responsibility of Man as a Moral Agent," by the Rev. William Hamilton, D. D. of Strathblane, is also in the press.

"The Political and Military Life of Prince Eugene Beauharnais," in one small volume, is among the recent Parisian publications.

Longevity.—There is living at Paris, a person of the name of Pierre Huet, said to be near one hundred and twenty years old; and in the Commune of Estadens, (Haute-Garonne,) there lately died Etienne Baqué (called *le Santeto*,) a gatherer of simples, and held in esteem, almost as a saint, by the populace. He is stated to have been born in 1700, and had consequenttly reached the extraordinary age of 124.

Population.—A woman named Tribondeau (instead of Quatre-bondeau,) of Vire (Sarthe,) whose existence we are sure Mr. Malthus would consider an outrage upon humanity, was delivered of four children at a birth, in 1823; and, it seems, not being properly punished for this offence, she repeated it in August last, by bringing three girls and a boy into this breathing world.

Party Spirit.—Party spirit is so high in Edinburgh (an Edinburghian was lately telling in London,) that Whigs and Tories are not invited to meet at the same tables! "We are still worse in London, (observed one of the company,) for we give dinners for the sake of *making parties*, and include persons of every way of thinking."

From the Literary Gazette, Sept. 18.

A Visit to the Coast of Caramania, in Asia Minor; by M. L. Casas, French Vice-Consul at Rhodes. From a Letter addressed to the Geographical Society at Paris.

The object of the little excursion, of which I send you an account, was to visit a part of Asia which is much neglected by travellers. The little boat in which I left Rhodes was manned by three sailors; and we passed, during the night, pretty close to the Turkish fleet: it was fortunate for us that we were not perceived, for in the dark they might have taken our bark for a fire-ship, and have sent us to the bottom. Near the Asiatic coast, we were visited by the boats of a Greek cruiser; on which occasion I successfully availed myself of my official character as French Consul. The first place that I visited, after we had landed, was the old town of Patara, near Cape Chimera, on the other side of the river Xanthus: and celebrated for a Temple of Apollo, which is spoken of by historians and poets as one of the finest monuments of Greece and Asia. The ruins of Patara are extensive; but the only edifice in any state of preservation is the Theatre, which was built by the Emperor Adrian, as appears from an inscription on the outside. I am inclined to ascribe to the same age the other buildings, in the ruins of which there is a superfluity of ornament, rather than fine workmanship. I stopped four hours at Patara, on a very hot day, amidst ruins of temples and tombs, and then went to the Island of Castello-Riso, the ancient name of which is unknown. Its bare rocky soil would hardly afford pasture for a goat; but among the terraced walls, which support the little vegetable mould to be found on it, grow some dozens of fig and olive trees. The marriage portion of a bride in Castello-Riso consists in an assignment of the half or the quarter of the produce of a fig-tree. On this island I made a drawing of an ancient sepulchre, hewn in the rock, under a picturesquely situated ruined castle; and drank excellent Cyprus wine at the table of the Aga, who is an honest Mussulman, but no great genius, any more than myself.

Six miles from Castello-Riso, I visited, on the continent, the ruins of Antiphile, which must have been a considerable town, if we may judge by the number of tombs near it: there are certainly two hundred, all resembling each other, with the exception of a single one, which was much more richly ornamented, and of which I took a drawing. Other remains of the city are unimportant, and are chiefly of the middle ages, except a small theatre in the Greek style, which is in tolerable preservation. Fifteen miles from Antiphile is the magnificent harbour of Macova, which is capable of receiving all the fleets of Europe, and certainly affording one of the finest anchoring places, though a merchant vessel was lately lost in it by the fault of the crew.

Earthquakes have caused the sea to rise considerably in this harbour: a part of the old town is now under water; and a tomb, in admirable preservation, rises above the surface of the sea at some distance from the shore. A Turkish fort, built on a steep rock, commands these extensive ruins of various ages, among which we may distinguish heathen temples and Christian churches, shaded by myrtle groves, tombs, and forsaken habitations of later times. I found here ample materials for picturesque drawings. Eight miles farther, about a league and a half from the coast, are the ruins of Myra. On the road, which leads through thick groves of myrtle and oleander, are ruins of tombs and buildings of the time of the Romans, and of the middle ages, which are ascribed to the Genoese, as are all ancient forts in the Levant, not built by the Turks. In Myra itself we found again remains of different ages mixed together, some hidden among aquatic plants, on a marsh of sweet water, which formerly, perhaps, was part of the harbour. St. Nicholas lived at Myra: a church and convent, dedicated to him, stand on the plain among the wooden huts of the Caramites, who are now the only inhabitants of this desolate tract. At the foot of a hill, upon which a fort is erected, I admired ruins of a large Theatre, built with Roman magnificence, in the details of which, however, we miss the pure Grecian taste, which I sought in vain among the numerous monuments of this coast. The Theatre is built against a perpendicular wall of rock, in which sepulchral grottos are hewn.

I returned from Myra to Carcova, to examine more accurately what I had but cursorily glanced at the day before. But two vessels had mean time arrived, with Albanese crews, whose insolent and menacing conduct made it not advisable to remain. I returned to Rhodes much pleased with my four days' excursion, which had not been a little fatriguing. The Bey of Rhodes had given a letter of recommendation, which every where obtained me a good reception. I found the Caramites who follow agriculture, very different from those who are seen in the armies against the Greeks; they were hospitable, and I twice supped with a dozen of them, in a romantic valley, by moonlight. We sat round a large bowl of sour milk, into which every one dipped his piece of a black thin cake baked in the ashes; minced venison roasted in vine leaves, milk and excellent pilaw, were also set before us. They did not fail to ask my advice about various diseases, and I might have had plenty to do, if I had been able to give them any advice. I cannot boast of having been equally well received by the fair sex; for at Myra, while I was examining the ruins of the Theatre, a dozen women fell upon me, who screamed like furies, and threatened me, I know not for what reason, and compelled me to retreat. In the city of Rhodes all is tranquil, since the departure of the Egyptian fleet, the crews of which committed many excesses during their stay. We have escaped the plague as by a miracle, for it is certain that when the fleet sailed for Alexandria, several persons labouring under the disorder were on board.

(Continued from our last.)

man more than Lord Byron; he stood in continual need of his sympathy, his respect, his affection, his attentions, and he was proportionably disgusted and depressed when they were found wanting; this was foolish enough, but he was not much of a reasoners on these points,—he was a poet. In his latter quality, it was his business to foster all these discontented feelings, for the public like in poetry nothing better than scorn, contempt, derision, indignation; and especially a kind of fierce mockery which distinguishes the transition from a disturbed state of the imagination to lunacy. Consequently, finding this mood take with the public, when he sat down to write he began by lashing himself up into this state, his first business being, like Jove, to compel all the black clouds together he could lay his hands on. Besides, there is much that is romantic and interesting in a moody and mysterous Beltenebros; it is not every body that *can* be *sated* with the most exquisite joys of society; a man to have had his appetite so palled must have had huge success, he must have been a man of consideration in the eyes of the beautiful and the rich. To *scorn* implies that you are very much better than those you scorn; that you are very good, or very great, or very wise, and that others are the direct contrary. To *despise* is another mark of superiority. To be *sad* and *silent* are proofs that much sensation, perhaps of the most impassioned kind, has been experienced, is departed, and is mourned: this is touching; and a man who wishes to attract attention cannot do better, if he be handsome and genteel, than look woeful and affect taciturnity. Lord Byron was well aware of all this, and chose, for the purpose of exciting sympathy in his readers, to represent himself in the masquerade dress of Childe Harold. One day when Fletcher, his valet, was cheapening some monkeys, which he thought exorbitantly dear, and refused to purchase without abatement, his master said to him, "Buy them, buy them, Fletcher, I like them better than men; they amuse and never plague me." In the same spirit is his epitaph on his Newfoundland dog, a spirit partly affected and partly genuine. The genuine part he would certainly never have retained, if he had reflected a little more upon the nature of his own feelings, and the motives which actuate men in every the least action of their lives. Boys enter upon the world stuffed with school-boy notions which their tutors think it necessary to fill them with, about generosity, disinterestedness, liberty, honour, and patriotism; and when in life they find nobody acting upon these, and that they never did and never can, they are disgusted, and consider themselves entitled to despise mankind, because they are under a delusion with respect to themselves and every body else. Some of them, if men of genius, turn poets and misanthropists; some sink into mere sensualists; and some, convinced of the hollowness of the things they have been taught to declaim about, unwisely conclude that no better system of morality is to be had, that there is nothing real but place, power, and profit, and become the willing instruments of the oppressors of mankind. The fault lies in EDUCATION, and if there is any good to be done in the world that is the end to begin at.

Much of Lord Byron's poetry took its peculiar hue from the circumstances of his life,—such as his travels in Greece, which formed a most important epoch in the history of his mind. The "oriental twist in his imagination," was thence derived; his scenery, his imagery, his costume, and many of the materials of his stories, and a great deal of the character of his personages.—That country was the stimulant which excited his great powers; and much of the form in which they showed themselves is to be attributed to it. His great susceptibility to external impressions, his intense sympathy with the appearances of nature, which distinguished him, were the fruits either of original conformation, or a much earlier stage of his experience; but it was in Greece, the most beautiful and picturesque of countries, that he came to the full enjoyment of himself. Certainly no poet either before or since so completely identified himself with nature, and gave to it all the animation and the intellection of a human being. Benjamin Constant, in his work on Religion, lately published in Paris, quotes this passage from the Island, and appends to it the observation which I shall copy at the end.

How often we forget all time, when lone
Admiring nature's universal throne,
Her woods, her wilds, her waters, the intense.
Reply of hers to our intelligence!
Live not the stars and mountains? Are the waves
Without a spirit? Are the drooping caves
Without a feeling in their silent tears?
No—no—they woo and clasp us to their spheres,
Dissolve this clog and clod of clay before
Its hour, and merge our soul in the great shore.
Strip off this fond and false identity!
Who thinks of self when gazing on the sea?
The Island.

On this fine passage Benjamin Constant observes: "On nous assure que certains hommes accusent Lord Byron d'athéisme, et d'impiété. Il y a plus de religion dans ees douze vers que dans les ecrits passés, presents. et futurs, de tous, ces denonciateurs mis emsemble." Such is the Frenchman's notion of religion; if it be correct, our poets must be as of old our priests again, and clergymen be dismissed for want of imagination. Lord Byron had not the dramatic talent, that is, he could not discriminate human characters and assume them; but he seems to have had this dramatic talent as applied, not to human beings, but to natural objects, in the greatest perfection. He could nicely discern their distinctive differences, adapt words and sentiments to them, and hold intercourse with them of a very refined and beautiful description. When he travelled, he communed with the hills, and the valleys, and the ocean. Certainly he did not travel for fashion's sake, nor would he follow in the wake of the herd of voyagers. As much as he had been about the Mediterranean, he had never visited Vesuvius or Ætna, because all the world had; and when any of the well known European volcanic mountains were mentioned he would talk of the Andes, which he used to express himself as most anxious to visit. In going to Greece the last time he went out of his way to see Stromboli; and when it happened that there was no eruption during the night his vessel lay off there, he cursed and swore bitterly for no short time.

In travelling, he was an odd mixture of indolence and capricious activity; it was scarcely possible to get him away from a place under six months, and very difficult to keep him longer. In the Westminster Review, there is an interesting paper formed out of his letters, and out of Fletcher's account of his last illness, which though written with fairness, has unhappily the usual fault of going upon stilts. All Lord Byron's movements are attributed to some high motive or other, or some deep deliberation, when his friends well know that he went just as the wind did or did not blow. Among a deal more of bamboozlement about Lord Byron going to Greece or staying here or there, very sage reasons are given for his remaining in Cephalonia so long. The fact is, he had got set down there, and he was too idle to be removed; first, he was not to be got out of the vessel in which he had sailed, in which he dawdled *for six weeks* after his arrival, when the charter of the vessel, expired and he was compelled to change his quarters;—he then took up his residence in the little village of Metaxata, where again he was not to be moved to Missolonghi, whither he had declared his resolution of proceeding: ship after ship was sent for him by Mavrocordato, and messenger upon messenger; he promised and promised until at length, either worn out by importunity, or weary of his abode, he hired a couple of vessels (refusing the Greek ships) and crossed.

It is said that his intention was not to remain in Greece,—that he determined to return after his attack of epilepsy. Probably it was only his removal into some better climate that was intended. Certainly a more miserable and unhealthy bog than Missolonghi is not to be found out of the fens of Holland, or the Isle of Ely. He either felt or affected to feel a presentiment that he should die in Greece, and when his return was spoken of, considered it as out of the question, predicting that the Turks, the Greeks, or the Malaria, would effectually put an end to any designs he might have of returning. At the moment of his seizure with the epileptic fits prior to his last illness, he was jesting with Parry, an engineer sent out by the Greek committee, who, by dint of being his butt, had got great power over him, and indeed, became every thing to him. Besides this man there was Fletcher, who had lived with him twenty years, and who was originally a shoemaker, whom his Lordship had picked up in the village where he lived, at Newstead, and who, after attending him in some of his rural adventures, became attached to his service: he had also a faithful Italian servant, Battista; a Greek secretary; and Count Gamba seems to have acted the part of his Italian secrtary. Lord Byron spoke French very imperfectly, and Italian not correctly, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could be prevailed upon to make attempts in a foreign Language. He would get any body about him to interpret for him, though he might know the language better than his interpreter.

When dying, he did not know his situation till a very short time before he fell into the profound lethargy from which he never awoke; and after he knew his danger, he could never speak intelligibly, but muttered his indistinct directions in three languages. He seems to have spoken of his wife and his daughter—chiefly of the latter; to this child he was very strongly attached, with indeed an intense parental feeling; his wife I do not believe he ever cared much for, and probably he married her from mercenary motives.

I shall not attempt any summing up of the desultory observations which I have thrown together, in the hope of superseding the cant and trash that has and will be said and sung about the character of this great man. All that it is necessary to add by way of conclusion, may be condensed into a very few words. Lord Byron was a *Lord* of very powerful intellect and strong passions; these are almost sufficient *data* for a moral geometer to construct the whole figure; at least, add the followiug sentence, and sufficient is given; whether by early romantic experience, or by a natural extreme sensitiveness to external impressions, it was of all his intellectual faculties the imagination which was chiefly developed. Putting them together, we may conclude, as was the fact, that he was irritable, capricious, at times even childish, wilful, dissipated, infidel, sensual; with little of that knowledge which is got at school, and much of that acquired afterwards: he was capable of enthusiasm; and though intensely selfish, that is, enjoying his own sensations, he was able to make great sacrifices, or, in other words, he had a taste for the higher kinds of selfishness, i. e. the most useful and valuable kinds; he was generous, fearless, open, veracious, and a cordial lover of society and of conviviality; he was ardent in his friendships, but inconstant; and, however generally fond of his friends, more apt to be heartily weary of them than people usually are.

No more epithets need be heaped together; all that men have in general, he had in more than ordinary force; some of the qualities which men rarely have he possessed to a splendid degree of perfection.

Such is *the* PERSONAL *character of Lord Byron*, as I have been able to draw it from having had access to peculiar sources of information, and from being placed in a situation best calculated, as I think, to form an impartial opinion.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*. BY M. D. CRUZ, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIEC[illegible] ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their station are req[illegible]ed to give notice to the [illegible]

of lead every half hour, and towards morning had it given rather more frequently, so that he took 40 grains of the super-acetate in nine hours; one of the gentlemen who sat up with him drew back the curtain to see if it were day, when a gleam of light fell on his countenance, and immediately threw him into convulsions, He was perfectly conscious of the persons about him, and shook them by the hand when he saw them again in the morning. He would, however, start up suddenly in the bed, cry out violently, and then sink down again as if exhausted; and if asked why he did so, he would place his hand on his chest and say, he could not help it, but that it was the wind on his stomach and threat. His pulse throughout the night varied from 84 to 100, sometimes rising or falling ten in a few minutes.

This morning (Monday) he was visited by Dr. Addison, who thought the case a confirmed one, and ordered the former medicine to be continued, with the addition of one grain of the resinous extract of the nux vomica, to be taken every quarter of an hour; this medicine was continued until Dr. Blundell came, who had before arranged with Dr. Addison, to try the effect of injecting the veins with warm water, according to the mode adopted by M. Magendie. The medicine he had taken had, by 11 o'clock in the forenoon, produced a general feeling of numbness, and he lay, certainly, quieter than he had done before.

Dr. Blundell entered the room with a great many of his students, and after feeling his pulse, blew suddenly on his face, which caused him to start up in great agony, and to express himself very severely against the Doctor for the torture to which he had put him. Dr. Blundell said he was perfectly satisfied as to the nature of the disease, and that single circumstance might be considered sufficiently pathognomonic. There appeared, therefore, no time to lose, and it was considered a fair case for the trial of the injection.

The pulse at a quarter before 12 was 100; the countenance expressed the greatest anxiety, and the breathing, every now and then, was interrupted by frequent sobs. At 12 the pulse was 84, and very firm and full. At half past twelve he was bled, preparatory to the operation, as recommended by Magendie, and twenty ounces were directed to be drawn. Whilst the blood was flowing, the pulse gradually increased in frequency to 110, and being still very firm, it was thought advisable to take off a few ounces more; and instead of this precaution being attended to nearly twenty ounces more were abstracted, the pulse during the time this was flowing increased to 140, making the whole quantity taken 40 ounces, and at the close his pulse was 160. From the great excitement produced by the tying up of the arm and the bleeding, the patient became almost ungovernable; threw himself about violently, and would not suffer himself to be held.

Considerable time was lost by not being able to introduce the tube for the transmission of the injection through the same orifice at which he was bled. Mr. Key then dissected the cephalic vein, about three inches below the bend of the elbow, and raised it over a probe, then made a longitudinal opening through the coats on its anterior surface and introduced the tube. The doing this, with the difficulty there was in receiving the blood as it flowed, owing to his extreme restlessness, delayed the time to half-past one.

Just as the connecting pipe from the syringe was about to be attached to the tube already in the vein, the pulsation at the wrist ceased, and all were of opinion that the remedy arrived too late; considering, however, that the principle might be adhered to, it was suggested, that if a stimulant were injected instead of the distilled water, it might succeed in resuscitating him; a few table spoonfuls of diluted spirit, in the proportion of two-thirds of water to one of spirit, were added to the fluid prepared for injection, and a small quantity thrown into the vein by the syringe. The action of the heart was felt a little more distinctly, and more fluid was thrown in, the whole not exceeding two ounces. The pulsation of the brachial artery could be felt, but not so of the radial; and it was considered useless to go farther. The vital energy became gradually lessened, and at ten minutes before two it was extinct.

The patient manifested not the least disposition to injure any of the persons about him, but merely cautioned them to keep out of his reach, for fear he might strike them undesignedly during his struggles. He had a copious secretion of frothy mucus from the mouth and *fauces*, and was obliged frequently to spit to free himself of it: every motion was performed with sudden violence, yet appeared to be under the control of the will. He gave evident proof of his retaining his senses to a few minutes before his death, when he sunk into the calm of complete exhaustion.

The inspection of the body took place on Tuesday, at one o'clock, and was conducted by Mr. Key, in the presence of several surgeons and pupils.

The head was first examined, and the following reports made as the dissection proceeded. The external surface of the convolutions appeared rather more vascular than usual, and the congestion appeared rather more in the arterial than in the venous vessels; the anterior arteries of the *cerebrum* contained globules of air. On making a section of the hemispheres, the red points produced by the division of the vessels were more numerous in the posterior than in the anterior part of the brain. In the lateral ventricles, about three drachms of fluid were found, and there was air in the veins of the choroid plexuses, and also in the veins of the corpora striati; the pineal gland contained no phosphate of lime. The posterior arteries of the cerebrum also contained air. On turning out the brain, there were several projecting bony ridges from the sphenoidal fossa, which felt very sharp on the finger being passed over them. Two considerable projections also were found on the basilar process of the occiput, one on each side, just above the anterior condyloid foramina. By making a section of the thalami nervorum opticorum, the left thalamus presented a considerable difference of colour from the right; it had a greenish tint, with a slight shade of yellow. The locus niger, of the same side, displayed by section a similar appearance. This appearance had been noticed before by Mr. Key, in a person who died of tetanus; and in another who died last summer from hydrophobia, large patches of bony matter were found in the falx major, nearly the size of a split kidneybean.

The spinal marrow was next examined, by carefully sawing through the arches of the vertebræ; and having cut through the theca vertebralis, the pia matter was carefully attended to, and three small ossific deposits were found on its surface, in that part of the canal between the fifth and eleventh dorsal vertebræ; two of these patches were about the size of pins' heads; and the other about the size of the bulb on a common probe. The blood in the sinuses of the medulla spinalis was quite fluid, as it also was in the sinuses of the brain. No other peculiarity could be noticed in this part.

The tongue was also examined; but no pustules could be found about the frænum or any other part, as described by Dr. Xanthos and others.

The lining membrane of trachea appeared coated with a dark coloured mucus throughout nearly its whole extent, as did also the membrane lining the bronchial tubes. The mucous membrane of the stomach appeared of a reddish colour towards the cardiac extremity and there were large sports of extravasated blood between this and the muscular coat.

Some of the saliva, taken from this patient was introduced beneath the integuments of a dog's thigh, and the animal is properly secured, that the effects of this inoculation may be watched.

[*The Times, Sept.* 20.

On Tuesday last as a party of seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Salisbury*, just arrived from the Halifax station, were walking up Point-street, Portsmouth, rather elated with liquor, a bull, which had escaped from the King's slaughter-house, came running towards the jolly tars, with his tail erect in the air, when all the men jumped out of his way except one, and he being an immense sturdy fellow, stood in the street directly in the way of the bull and hailed him in the following words:—Bull' ahoy! Bull, ahoy! I cry: Drop your peak,' and put your helm a-starboard, or you'll run aboard of me!" The bull, continuing his course, came in contact with Jack, and capsized him; but Jack not being intimidated, sprung from the ground, and shaking his clothes, very good-naturedly observed to the bull, "Oh, you lubberly beast, I told you how it would be."

Retail Brewers.—Within the last few weeks three retail brewers have been fined in the enormous penalties of 50l. each, not for evading duties, or using poisonous drugs in the composition of the poor man's beverage, but by being entrapped by the assassinlike conduct of hired informers On Tuesday last, two other retailers were brought before the Magistrates at the Guildhall, to answer the charge preferred against them by two informers, named Thomas Yorath and Lewis Pugh, both holding situations under the excise in the Walcot division. Counsellor Ackerley, on the part of the informers, exerted his eloquence to get the brewers convicted, but happily for them, Counseller J. F. Gunning combated him successfully, and proved that these demon-like harpies went with the full and express purpose of entrapping the individuals into an infraction of the law. We are happy to learn that orders reached this city on Saturday last, from the Commissioners of Excise, to withdraw the remaining vexatious and frivolous informations which had been levelled at other retailers in this neighbourhood. It is to be hoped that when Parliament assembles, the case of these oppressed indivi-

duals, who have already been so heavily fined, will be brought before them, and receive that consideration which its importance deserves.—*Bath Journal.*

Friday, a retail brewer, of this city, on the information of Thomas Yorath, and Lewis Pugh, was convicted in the penalty of 50l. for allowing those informers to drink on the premises. Pugh, one of the informers, fainted when under examination.—*Bath Journal*

The Times, September 22.

Mr. Talma.---It is not generally known that this great tragedian, who has been engaged by Mr. C. Kemble to play at Covent-garden for twelve nights, is an Englishman. He was born in Dean-street, Soho, and left England at a very early age, but his pronunciation of the English language is almost perfect. The personal character of Mr. Talma is as amiable as his histrionic talents are at this moment unequalled, and his attachment for his countrymen is without bounds, although his long residence in France has rendered him in some sort a Frenchman. Mr. Talma was the personal friend of Buonaparte, and was one of the few who dared to speak openly to that ruler; and by his candour and good conduct he has continued, notwithstanding the liberality of his political opinions, to secure the friendship of the leading members of the present dynasty. The house and purse of Mr. Talma have ever been open to distressed talent; and the most fortunate of the literary and theatrical world---amongst whom we reckon John Kemble---were happy to cultivate his acquaintance. But Mr. Talma has a claim to the goodwill of Englishmen, which all their respect and attentions cannot discharge. The monument erected in the south of France, at an expense of more than 20,000 francs, to the memory of the daughter of our immortal Young, was the work of Talma. There is something romantic and affecting about the history of this young lady's death. She was a Protestant, and the abominable bigotry of the Roman Catholic priesthood denied to her corpse interment in consecrated ground. Under these circumstances, the author of *Night Thoughts* dug a grave for his beloved child in his garden, and buried her with his own hands. This affecting scene has been perpetuated by a well-executed print, published in Paris; and the erection of the monument by Talma will transmit an useful lesson to posterity. It is gratifying to state, that this act has met with the approbation of every reflecting and wellmeaning man in France. Indeed, we are happy to find that every day brings the well-disposed of each country nearer together, and that the absurd prejudices of nationality, which once disgraced the English as well as the French, are nearly extinct. Nothing is so calculated to remove them altogether as the encouragement given to men of talent in both countries.—*Evening paper.*

The Times, Sept. 25.

A Convict Pardoned.

Great surprise has been excited at the circumstances of a prisoner of the name of *James Thomas Boyce*, who was convicted and received sentence of death at the Old Bailey in the June sessions, having since been liberated upon His Majesty's free pardon—his offence being of a most atrocious nature, and without a single feature in the case at all favourable to the prisoner. His friends are respectable, and to the great interest used by them in his behalf, his escape was supposed to be attributable. It now, however, appears that the pardon was the necessary result of the singular verdict of the jury who tried him, which, indeed, at the time attracted some public notice.

Boyce was found, with another man who made his escape, in the little fishmonger's shed which adjoins the shop of Mr. Morris, the linendraper at the south-end of Fleet-market, between four and five o'clock in the morning, attempting to break through into Mr. Morris's shop, proofs of which were apparent on the partition-wall. Fishburn, a watchman of St. Bride's parish, in trying the doors before he left duty, found this of the fishmonger's open, and on going in, the door was shut so as to keep him there, and Boyce immediately attacked him with an iron crow, and struck him with great violence several times over the head. The watchman called out for mercy, begging he would not kill him. Boyce then bid him sit down on the block at the farther end of the shed, threatening if he offered to stir from it he would do for him. Having thus got a fair start of the whole length of the shed, he opened the door and ran off. Fishburn, although so severely wounded as to be obliged subsequently to be taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, followed all bleeding as he was, gave an alarm, and Boyce was ultimately stopped and secured by some other watchman in Shoe-lane. He was accordingly indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act for the violence committed on the watchman, the prosecution being carried on at the expense of St. Bride's parish. The facts above stated were given in evidence by Fishburn, and the jury returned a verdict of "*Guilty, with intent to effect his escape.*"

The words of Lord Ellenborough's Act are—"unlawfully stab, or cut, &c. with intent to murder, or to rob, or to maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do some other grievous bodily harm." The prisoner's solicitor suggested at the time that this verdict amounted to an acquittal under the indictment—that the stabbing or cutting, to create the offence under the act, must be found to be with the intent stated in the sratute—that the intent found by the jury was not so stated, and consequently that cutting or stabbing, with an intent to effect an escape, was not an offence under that act, nor laid as such in the indictment against the prisoner.

The Common Sergeant, who tried the case, reserved the point, and the prisoner, in consequence, was not included in the Recorder's last report of the convicts under sentence of death. The question has been subsequently under the consideration of the Judges, and the objection of the prisoner's solicitor decided to be good. The decision, however, came too late to arrest judgment, sentence of death having been already passed upon Boyce, and a pardon under the sign manual was the consequence.

There is reason to hope that this unlooked-for escape has produced its proper effect upon the mind of Boyce. He has, we learn, separated himself from his former bad associates, and is now in reputable employment.

The Times, September 23.

A Jamaica paper of the 11th ult. says.—"We some time ago briefly noticed the death of George Frederick Augustus, King of the Mosquito Indians. We have recently acquired the particulars of his decease. It appears his Majesty retired in the afternoon, in a state of intoxication, to his royal couch, and to the arms of his Queen, who taking advantage of his condition, with the assistance of two nobles of the Court, strangled him in his first nap, and afterwards deposited the corpse in a piece of water contiguous to the palace. Suspicion of the foul act having fallen on her Majesty, the sages of the kingdom assembled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances relative to the traitorous assassination. After four deliberations, a conclusion, criminating the Queen and her two associates, took place, and they were sentenced to be hanged, which, ignominious award was speedily carried into effect. At the foot of the gallows the guilty Queen acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and confessed having been instigated to the deed by a foreign resident at Cape Gracios a Dios. It appears the throne of the kingdom is elective, and that the superintendant at Honduras has a political influence in the election. There are at present two candidates for the vacant throne---the brother and the cousin of the murdered King; and the voice of the superintendent, through the agency of an envoy, will decide the election."

The Times, Sept. 27.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH 1825.

(*Continued from page* 165.)

possessing a great share of indifference---and are sated to have been well pourtrayed by *Symes*; whose account of the Country, so far as has already come under observation, is considered admirably correct. The appearance of the Women, it is said, is very inferior to that of the Men.

Govt. Gaz. March 24.

EUROPE.

EARLDOM OF SETON AND WINTOWN.—A new claimant has lately appeared for the Earldom of Seton and Wintown. At the breaking out of the rebellion, 1715, the last Earl joined that part of the rebel army which marched into England, and was taken at Preston, and conveyed prisoner to London, tried and found guilty, but contrived to make his escape in woman's clothes, the 4th of August, 1716. His estate of 3,393*l.* per annum was forfeited to the Crown; he went abroad, and was for many years confidant and secretary of the Chevalier St. George till he died, in 1749, aged upwards of 70. He has been hitherto understood to have died unmarried; but the recent restoration of attainted Peers has had the effect of bringing to light documents proving the contrary. It appears from the papers of the person claiming the Earldom, that the last Earl married a Highland lady, named Margaret St. Claire, who died August 8, 1714, leaving an infant son. This child was sent to Northumberland to be nursed. After the rebellion, and exile of the Earl, a board-wage was continued to be paid for the child by an agent in Edinburgh, and the relations of the mother paid such attention to it as proved their concern for its welfare. The Earl himself, even after his escape, endeavoured to see the child, and landed at Berwick-upon-Tweed *incognito* for that purpose: but, owing to some unexpected circumstance, it was not produced by the nurse, and he had to leave the country without accomplishing his object. At the same time he placed such documents in the command of his son, as could enable him at any time to prove his birth and legitimacy. The child grew up, and settled in trade in the village of Bellingham, in Northumberland, where he died about thirty years ago, leaving a son, who also dying a twelvemonth ago, at the same place, left a son, George, the young man who lately came to Edinburgh, without friends and without recommendations, on the chivalrous enterprise of asserting his claim to the Earldom of Wintown. This person, who is about 28 years of age, and who has hitherto lived in peace and content at Bellingham in the exercise of a humble calling, arrived in Edinburgh on the 1st. of May, and immediately proceeded to lay his case before one of the most respectable professional gentlemen, who has expressed a flattering opinion of his papers and documents. He is in possession of a mourning ring, in which there is a large and beautiful diamond, enclosing a small tablet, on which are represented a death's head and cross-bones, with the letters M. M., being the initials of the late Countess's name. He states, that there has been lost, of late years, in the family, a ring, containing miniature portraits of the Earl and Countess together, which would certainly have been a proof of the greatest value. His other family relics and papers are of the most authentic and useful kind. The claimant possesses a most prepossessing exterior. His features bear a striking resemblance to his ancestor, Robert, the seventh Lord Seton, as represented in the family portrait. It is well known how long a peculiarity of countenance sometimes clings to a family, and how often the features of a distant ancestry revive in the faces of their descendants—*Evening paper.*

On the 16th instant, whilst the workpeople of Mr. Harrison, engineer, were digging for a foundation of a wall upon the Green adjoining Little Chester, near this town (Derby), the greater part of the bones of a male skeleton were discovered, lying in a horizontal position, 15 inches below the surface, with the head towards the north.

The workmen destroyed the skull before they were aware of the existence of the skeleton, and the softer bones of the hands and feet had nearly mouldered away. From admeasurement of the bones which remained, the man must have stood upwards of five feet ten inches. Iron rivets much corroded were found near various parts of the body and limbs, and thin strata of an ochre yellow surrounding the trunk and extremities, situated an inch and a half from the bones; the colour of these strata was similar to that of the rivets, which, together with their situation, can leave but little doubt that the remains are those of a warrior, buried in armour. Although this skeleton was surrounded by a clay very impervious to wet, which tended greatly to its preservation, still on exposure to the atmosphere it was evident that the bones, which were fractured in many parts, would soon crumble away. In consequence of which, an accurate cast was taken in plaster of Paris on the spot, whilst the specimen remained partially embedded in the clay. What is now called Little Chester was formerly a Roman station, bearing the ancient appellation of "Derventio," and was stated by the celebrated Dr. Stukely, about a century ago, to have had the track of a wall all round, and in some places he saw under ground the foundations of it in the pastures; some parts of the station which were then visible are now perfectly obliterated.—*Derby Mercury.*

AN EFFECTIVE AND SAFE METHOD OF DESTROYING FLIES.—(From a correspondent)—Place in the room one or more beer glasses, filled within an inch of the brim with strong soap water; lay over the glass a slice of bread (brown bread is best), with a small hole in the centre large enough to admit the point of the little finger, first having rubbed the underneath side with a little beer and sugar: the flies soon assemble and find their way through the hole and fall into the water, affected by the effluvia of the soap, and perish. Kitchens and other apartments are thus easily freed of a nuisance often suffered to remain a great part of the winter for want of a little pains at the fall of the year. The following is another successful method as also practised on the Continent:—Simmer a pint of milk for an hour, with four ounces of sugar, and two ounces of pepper: place it about in saucers. The flies, after sipping awhile, spin up perpendicular, and fall down dead.

AN IRISH NOTION OF A COMPLIMENT.—Sir B. R., an Irish Knight, was married to the daughter of Lord C., a connexion of which the Knight was somewhat proud. Boasting of this union once to a friend, he observed that his Lordship had paid him the highest compliment in his power. He had seven daughters, said he, and he gave me the *ouldest*; and he *tould* me, too, that if he had an *oulder* I should have her.

[*The Times, Sept.* 24.

UNION-HALL.—An Irish piper, named *Barny Dwyer*, was brought before R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq., charged by a publican, landlord of the Fountain, in Falcon-court, Southwark, with having excited a disturbance, and broken some glasses in his house, in consequence of his persisting to play some Irish Croppie tunes.

It appeared, that on the preceding night the piper came to the sign of the Fountain, and proceeded into the tap-room, where he took from his bag a set of pipes, and commenced the tune of "Garryowen," without receiving or even asking liberty to perform there. The moment the strain from his bag-pipes was heard, crowds of Irish people who live in the neighbourhood flocked into the house, and by the time "Garryowen" was ended, the piper was called upon by one party (for it appeared there were two political parties in the room, namely, an Orange and a Croppie party) to play "Croppies lie down." The piper, in obedience to the command, struck up the tune, but before he got through the first verse, he received a pelt on the head from a big fellow who sat on his right. This was the signal for a general row---one party swearing that the piper should proceed with "Croppies lie down," and the other vowing vengeance if he offered to tune his pipes to the same air again. By this time the two contending parties were all up in motion, and a general battle took place between them, when the piper, who was the only man that stood aloof at the beginning of the affray, now seeing a favourable opportunity, and a good thick stick at hand, took it up, and began to "wallop," about, without respect to either party, until he made them all quiet. After tranquillity was restored, the piper was desired to play up quick, but unfortunately he soon discovered that his bags were empty, and so there was an end to the music. The two parties then left the house, and the landlord, finding that a large and valuable glass water-jug, together with some rummers, were smashed in the row, detained the piper, who was conducted before the sitting Magistrate, R. J. CHAMBERS, Esq.

The defendant being called upon to state why he had entered the complainant's house, and tuned his pipes without receiving permission so to do, replied, that he was a poor Irish piper, and that he never dreamt such a "kick-up" would have been raised, because he played one of his own country airs, to amuse the company. Although the jug and glasses were broken, he had no hand in their destruction; and if the Magistrate would be so kind, good-hearted, and condescending, as to give him his liberty once more, he would be bound to say, that the tune of "Croppies lie down" should never proceed from his pipes again.

The piper was then discharged, after having paid the publican for the loss of his glass.

The Times, October 8.

THE JEWS' NEW YEAR.—The Jews believe that God created the world in September, or Tisri—that at the revolution of the same time yearly, he sitteth in judgment, and takes reckoning of every man's life, and pronounces sentence accordingly. The morning

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of the new year is proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet of a ram's horn, to warn them that they may think of their sins. The day before they rise sooner in the morning and pray. When they have done in the Synagogue, they go to the graves, testifying that if God does not pardon them, they are like to the dead; and praying, that for the good works of the Saints he will pity them, and there they give large sums in alms. After noon they shave, adorn, and bathe themselves, that they may be pure the next day, and in the water they make confession of their sins. The feast begins with a cup of wine and New Year salutations; and on their tables there is a ram's head, in remembrance of "that ram which was offered in Isaac's stead;" and for this cause are the trumpets of rams' horns. Fish they eat to signify the multiplication of their good works; they eat sweet fruits of all sorts, and make themselves merry, as assured of forgiveness of their sins; and after meat they resort to some bridge to hurl their sins into the water; as it is written, "He shall cast all our sins into the bottom of the sea." From this day to the tenth day is a time of penance or Lent.—See *purchas's Pilgrimage*, published 1613, p. 174.

Duelling.—Colonel Guise going over on a campaign to Flanders, showed much kindness to a young raw officer who happened to take his passage in the same vessel, and the Colonel took the Johnny Newcome under his conduct to Antwerp. Some wags, noticing how simple and credulous was this youth, told him he would be despised by his corps if he did not soon challenge some distinguished officer to single combat. The lad said he knew no distinguished officer except Colonel Guise, and he owed to him the greatest obligations. The arch rogues replied, that Colonel Guise's favours were no obstacle, since he knew no one else, to become the instrument of vindicating his honour by a *rencontre*; and a gentleman of such known bravery was the fittest antagonist he could have. The young simpleton lost no time in applying to Colonel Guise; but feeling prevailed over all other object, and he prefaced the challenge by expressing gratitude for the attention bestowed upon him. "Sir," replied the Colonel, "I have done my duty, and no more." "But, Colonel," faltered the youth, "I am told it is absolutely necessary for me to fight some gentleman of known courage and high honour; and that nobody——" "Oh, Sir," answered Colonel Guise, "your friends do me too much honour; but there is a gentleman well known to have killed half the regiment." The youth, tractable to the advice of his benefactor and commanding officer, applied to a huge fierce-looking man, seated at one of the coffee-house tables, and saying, that being well informed of his bravery, he must request a meeting with such a distinguished officer. "Who, I, Sir?" replied the gentleman, "I am Peal, the surgeon." Colonel Guise undeceived the youth and the story ended, as it should, in a joke.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Marquis of Ormonde's Estates.—The sensation that has been created by the sale of this immense property is, we apprehend, without a parallel. The value of the English estates consigned to the hammer, we have heard, is nearly 600,000l. Taking this sum, it will be found to exceed in amount any auction that has ever preceded it. The mansion of Sutton Hall presents a noble stone edifice, with four distinct fronts, completed by Nicholas, "Earl of Scarsdale," in the most ornamented style of Grecian architecture. The grand suite of rooms were finished by Artan and Vossai, Italian artists of great celebrity, and in their best manner. It is placed in a park of uncommon beauty, well stocked with deer, and in a situation so commanding, that the views are to an extent almost incredible. The seats of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, Lords Scarborough and Fitzwilliam, Sir Windsor Hunloke, Belsover Castle and ruins, will be amongst the innumerable seats and interesting objects that present themselves. Suttonhall does not dread a comparison with either, while the park, always remarkable for its ornamental timber, presents a never-failing source of gratification. It has already been stated that there are valuable mines of coal and iron-stone in great abundance on this estate; but the present rental derivable from this invaluable source is trifling, in comparison with the income that shortly may be contemplated. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Windsor Hunloke, whose estates exceed ten thousand acres, and immediately join the Sutton property, preserve their manors strictly, the consequence of which, added to the preserves on this noble estate, 'tis easy to conceive, is a never-failing supply of all sorts of game. Possessing a valuable moor-game estate, at about seven miles distant, it has been determined to add to the Sutton property 1,000 acres of moor land, peculiarly well adapted to moor-game; including in that quantity two farms and farm-houses, &c., containing near 167 acres, the moor-game lands, situate at Harrod and Holymoor, about three miles from Chesterfield. The Sutton estate is toll-free in Chesterfield-market. One other point will conclude this faint outline of some of the more prominent advantages appertaining to this distinguished property. The possession of a seat that fairly competes with Chatsworth and Hardwicke, with a park and domain of so many thousand acres of land attached to it, must of necessity give the possessor a powerful claim to represent this county. The time of sale, and the projected dissolution of Parliament, seem to have combined their cheering influence to give an effect to this sale, of which it would be exceedingly difficult to find a parallel. The total domain attached to Sutton, including the moor game appendage, is about 5,500 acres.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Curious Local Customs.—In the parish of Warlingham, in Surrey, there is a custom which seems to refer to the rites performed in honour of Pomona. Early in the spring, the boys go round to several orchards in the parish, and whip the apple-trees, in order to procure a plentiful crop of fruit; and after having done it, they carry a little bag to the house, where the good woman gives them some meal or oatmeal. At Abingdon, in Berkshire, the first Sunday on which the new Mayor goes to church after his election, the people of the town adorn the outside of their houses with boughs of trees and garlands of flowers, and the paths are strewed with rushes. This ceremony is more particularly attended to in the street where the Mayor happens to live, and his house is distinguished by extraordinary decorations.

Part of a Roman villa was opened on Tuesday last, at Wigginton, in a field belonging to George Cobb, Esq., of Broughton Castle, when a room 20 feet long by 14 feet wide was completely uncovered and a great portion of the tessellated pavement was found nearly perfect. There are other remains scattered over a considerable extent of ground, which have not yet been examined.—*Oxford Journal.*

Mr. Sheridan died July the 7th, 1816, aged 55 years; but the man engraved the plate for his coffin, knowing that 50 was fifty, concluded that 505 would express 55, which was really engraved—*Mirror.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

In the following report will be found further particulars of the lamentable case of hydrophobia which occurred at Guy's Hospital last week, and a brief account of which was published by us in *The Times* of Thursday.

(From the *Lancet.*)

Guy's Hospital.—Hydrophobia.—A distressing case of Hydrophobia, and the application of Magendie's Remedy, for the first time in this country.—W. D. *ætat.* 27, a young man, of a muscular, spare habit, was brought into Cornelius' Ward of this Hospital about ten o'clock last Sunday evening.

On the 23d of July last he was bitten by a dog, just above the wrist, near Brixton, and was placed under the care of Mr. Hammond, of that place, who almost immediately excised the part, and afterwards applied caustic to the wound. The dog was at the time suspected of being mad, and great anxiety was felt for the man's safety.

He showed no sympton, however, which could be considered alarming until within the last few days. On Friday he complained for the first time of an uneasiness and tightness about his throat, appeared more irritable than usual, and had a restless night. On Saturday he took a cup of coffee for his breakfast, and swallowed it in a great hurry, as if drinking something very unpleasant. He had to clean his master's carriage and water his horses, but he could not summon resolution to do so, without being able particularly to say why he objected, and on the following day he could not drink his tea. Mr. Callaway was called to him, and, considering the nature of the case, thought it better for him to be brought to the hospital.

He complained of great uneasiness and a feeling of oppression about the chest, more particularly in the region of the diaphragm; his breathing was hurried and interrupted by frequent convulsive sighs. His pulse was at this time 90, and very firm, his skin hot and dry, and he had also considerable pain in his head, but answered any questions put to him with great propriety. The spasms were stronger on the right side, and the motions of the right extremities could be with difficulty restrained. He was exceedingly restless during the night, and could not bear the least breath of air to play on him, or even the friction of a handkerchief to wipe any part of his skin, as either of these things happening instantly threw him into violent convulsions; a drop of fluid of any kind falling on his skin instantly produced the same effect. He took one grain of opium and two grains of the super-acetate